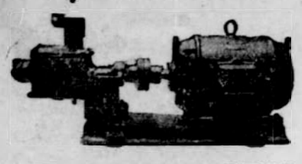
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 107 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Zanzibar Clove Boycott Tells

But Sardar Cautions Consumers & Dealers

AWAIT AUTHORITATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

Picketing To Continue Till Boycott Is Formally Lifted

ZANZIBAR, May 4.

A settlement has been reached this morning between the Zanzibar Government and the Indians over the recent clove dispute.—Reuter

VALLABHBHAI'S STATEMENT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, has issued the following statement in regard to the Zanzibar clove question:—

There are definite indications of an approaching settlement on the clove question between the Zanzibar Government and the representatives of the Indian community over there. In fact, there are vague reports of the settlement having been arrived at.

The Clove Boycott Committee wants to make it clear to all consumers and dealers of cloves that the position regarding boycott of clove will remain unaltered until such time as the Committee meets, considers the terms of settlement and makes an authoritative announcement on the question.

It must further be remembered that any settlement that might be arrived at and the subsequent lifting of the boycott do not, in any manner, affect the position of those who have been found to be defaulters. These will be dealt with until adequate amends, as determined by the Committee, are made by them.

The picketing of the clove bags in the city wherever it is going on will continue until the boycott is formally lifted.

GRACEFUL ACT OF Br. GOVT.

Sardar Congratulates Sir John Hubback On His Decision

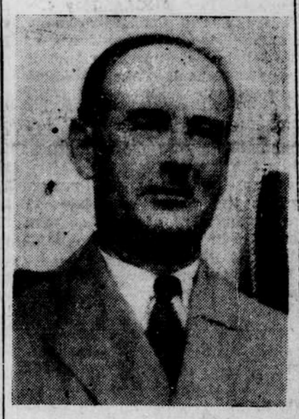
BOMBAY, May 4.

"The British Government is to be congratulated on its graceful act in having rectified the admitted error in time in the matter of the appointment of the Acting-Governor of Orissa and thus avoided a crisis, which was bound to result in serious consequences", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee in an interview with the "Associated Press", commenting on the decision of the Orissa Governor to cancel his leave.

He added a good deal of unpleasantness and embarrassment can be avoided if the authorities here and in England realise that the Congress cannot and will not brook any violation of the constitution in its substance or spirit, as it has agreed to shoulder the responsibility of office, despite the known limitations of the constitution with the express intention of expanding the bounds of the constitution. Let us hope that this incident will be the last of its kind.

The Orissa Premier and his colleagues deserve to be congratulated on their firm stand for the vindication of the constitutional principle involving their self-respect.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary left for Bangalore to-night.—A.P.



SIR JOHN HUBBACK, GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

Wrecking Tripartite Agreement

U. S. Reaction To Reports Of Proposed Devaluation Of Franc

WASHINGTON, May 4.

American reaction to the reports that the French Government are considering devaluing the Franc further is understood to have been to urge the retention of 'status quo' as long as possible.

At the same time, it is learnt that the hope is expressed that devaluation might be avoided and the Tripartite Agreement remain intact.

While it was believed that further devaluation would wreck the Tripartite Agreement, observers rather believe that some substitute proposal acceptable to France may be arranged by the United States and Great Britain to save the Agreement.—Reuter.

MYSORE GOVT. AND NATIONAL FLAG

BANGALORE, May 4.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE WILL ISSUE AN ORDER TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), EXPLAINING THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NATIONAL FLAG, THE FLYING OF WHICH WILL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS AN OFFENCE COMING WITHIN THE PROHIBITORY ORDERS.—UNITED PRESS.

Azad Refutes Jinnah's Allegations

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement by way of rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah's statement which appeared in to-day's papers:—

"I AM SORRY THAT MR. M. A. JINNAH FELT THE NECESSITY OF CALLING A PORTION OF MY STATEMENT TO BE 'INCORRECT'. NEITHER HAVE I SAID ANYTHING 'INCORRECT', NOR 'WITHOUT FOUNDATION'. MOREOVER I HAD NOT EVEN THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION TO BRING OUT ANY PRIVATE TALK IN THE PRESS WITH ANY ULTERIOR MOTIVE. HOWEVER WE SHOULD GIVE ALL OUR ATTENTION TO THE MAIN WORK AND SHOULD NOT INDULGE IN UNNECESSARY CONTROVERSIES AND THIS WAS ONE AND ONLY OBJECT OF MY STATEMENT".—UNITED PRESS.

CONCILIATING CONGRESS

Linlithgow's Mission To England & Its Political Significance

CALCUTTA, May 4.

According to a special cable sent by the London Correspondent of the "Hindusthan Standard," greatest significance is attached, in high political circles, to Lord Linlithgow's forthcoming visit to England. Mr. Chamberlain's policy of war-preparedness all round includes the political appeasement of India after Egypt and Ireland.

The correspondent says that Lord Linlithgow will be asked to advise how best to conciliate India, specially the Congress.

The correspondent goes on:—

"It is stated in influential quarters that even some type of Dominion Status, including the transference of Defence under joint control for a stated transition period, may be proposed, provided that as a result, Britain feels assured of Indian support in a possible European war with raw materials, money and even troops."—United Press.

SARDAR'S WIRE TO MYSORE CONGRESS

BANGALORE, May 4.

Following the Dewan's clarification of the Mysore Government's attitude on the question of the National Flag in a communication to the President of the Civil Liberties Union of Mysore, and the decision to withdraw the ban on the Bangalore newspapers—which was announced by Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, First Member of the Maharaja's Council—the situation in the Mysore State has improved considerably.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has telegraphed to the President of the Mysore Congress that he is arriving in Bangalore, accompanied by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, on Friday (the 6th inst.) morning.

The proposed visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has inspired hope in the public that a settlement may be reached early in regard to the serious state of affairs prevalent in the State at present.—United Press.

"TILL ORDERS ARE WITHDRAWN"

BANGALORE, May 4.

At a meeting of the Mysore City Congress Committee, held to-day under the presidency of Mr. S. Ranga Rao in the chair, a resolution was passed, authorising individual members to defy, from to-morrow, all prohibitory orders served either on individual members or promulgated in different places in the City until such a time that those orders are withdrawn.—United Press.

COURTESY VISIT

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed the Governor of N.-W. F. P. for about an hour to-day. It is understood that the interview was a courtesy visit.

His Excellency, it is further understood, had expressed a desire to see Gandhiji whom His Excellency knew since Lord Irwin's time.—A.P.

VICEROY FOR SIMLA.

DEHRA DUN: May 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy left for Simla to-night by special train after ten days' rest at Dehra Dun.—A. P.

More Powerful Than Violence

Gandhiji Explains Philosophy Of Non-Violence To Khyber Students

PASSIONATE PLEA FOR INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY

PESHAWAR: May 4.

THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE ROOSEKEPPAL HALL WAS THE SCENE OF AN IMPRESSIVE FUNCTION THIS EVENING WHEN THE KHYBER UNION PRESENTED AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO GANDHIJI.

Besides a number of ladies, a large number of prominent people of all shades of political opinion were present, including all the Ministers, Members of the Assembly and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

ON HIS ENTRY INTO THE HALL, GANDHIJI AND PARTY RECEIVED A TREMENDOUS OVATION AND FLOWERS WERE SHOWERED ON THEM.

Mr. Fazal Haq Shaida, student President of the Union, read an address welcoming Gandhiji. The address 'inter alia' paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi saying: "You have kindled the flame of freedom in our hearts inspiring the greatest man amongst us Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. With your inspiration he has succeeded in welding the warring elements in the Province into a disciplined body of men."

Gandhiji replying thanked the students for their warmth of feeling and hospitality. He humorously said that the President had tricked him into becoming the Union's life-member without knowing the Union, but said: "All Presidents use such tactics." (Cheers).

Mahatma Gandhi paid a glowing tribute to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who had taught non-violence to Pathans, of whose violence he was once himself afraid (cheers). He explained at length the philosophy of Non-violence and maintained, it was more powerful than violence. He passionately pleaded for inter-communal unity.

The Principal warmly thanked the honoured guest paying him a tribute for his sacrifices for the sake of the country.—A.P.

No Question Of Disobeying Congress High Command

Dr. Khan Saheb Exposes Mischievous Press Canard

PESHAWAR, May 4.

"IT'S UTTERLY FALSE AND UNFOUNDED!"

That is how Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier, sharply characterised the rumour, when he was interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the report circulated by a News Agency (not the "United Press") of his having told Mahatma Gandhi that he would tender his resignation in case the Working Committee did not approve of the action in respect of the Frontier Ministers' participation in the Viceregal reception.

Dr. Khan Sahib added that he was a stern believer in discipline and, as such, there could possibly be no question of his disobeying the orders of the Working Committee.

Whether they were right or wrong, as a Congress Minister, he could not imagine of lightly treating the orders of the Congress High Command.

If the Working Committee thought that he had committed a mistake, he had no hesitation whatever in accepting it as such, as an humble "Khudai Khidmatgar."

He described the news circulated before as a mischievous canard.—United Press.

CORRECT TRADITIONS FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Wise Handling Of Orissa Crisis By Viceroy Is Talk Of Simla

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 4.

Wise and statesmanlike handling of Orissa crisis by the Viceroy is the talk of Simla to-day.

It is often by mistakes such as the one rectified by Lord Linlithgow to-day that constitutions grow and healthy conventions are established—especially when new responsible constitutions are being ushered into existence. Uncharitable critics were not wanting who saw in Gandhiji's statement an "ultimatum" and sought to blame the Congress for needless precipitancy but the outcome of the controversy has shown that Gandhiji was right. It stands to the credit of the Viceroy that he always keeps open mind and shows readiness not only to follow high democratic traditions but profit by mistakes of his Government.

There is a general feeling at Simla that Lord Linlithgow's prestige has risen tremendously as a result of the present action which is tantamount to acceptance of the principle urged by Congress. It may be taken as fully recognised that for the successful working of provincial autonomy, it is necessary to avoid anything which is likely to make the person of a Governor, object of public controversy.

The crisis will have undoubtedly served its purpose if it has succeeded in impressing the need for constant watchfulness on the part of the public and of Government to build up correct traditions for provincial autonomy.

WALK-OUT IN MADRAS CORPORATION

MADRAS: May 4.

The Madras Corporation at to-day's meeting adopted Mr. Satyamurti's resolution to recover from Kuriyan, Chief Engineer of the Corporation, the whole of the pecuniary loss caused to the Corporation in respect of construction of Harbour tenements and requested the Examiner of local fund accounts to ascertain and report on the amount of loss sustained.

Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetty's amendment for reference of the matter to a committee was lost, when about 10 non-Congress Councillors, barring the European Group, staged a walk-out.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NOBEL PRIZEMAN DEAD

BERLIN, May 4.

The death has occurred of Carl Von Ossietsky, the German Pacifist and last recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.—Reuter.

SWASTIKA FLAG AND HOLY CROSS

CASTEL GANDOLFO, May 4.

The Pope deplored the presence of the Swastika Flag in Rome when he addressed 500 newly married couple. He stated, "very sad things are happening both far and near to us. One of these sad things is that it is not considered out of place or unwanted on the day of Holy Cross to hoist in Rome banners of another cross, which is not the Cross of Christ."—Reuter.

ANOTHER FEATHER IN CONGRESS CAP?

PESHAWAR: May 4.

The news of the present Governor of Orissa not proceeding on leave, has been received with satisfaction in Gandhiji's camp.

It is hailed as an addition of another feather in the Congress cap.—United Press.

(See Pages 14 and 5.)

481 FOR 5

Australia's Score In Second Innings

LONDON, May 4.

Australians commenced their second match of tour against Oxford University to-day.

Batting the whole day, Australians had made 481 for the loss of five wickets. Fingleton 124, Brown 72, Bradman 58, McCabe 110, Chipperfield 53.

NO PERMANENT BAN ON PAPERS

Mysore Govt.'s Assurance To Suppressed Journals

BANGALORE, May 4.

Editors of the local vernacular newspapers who, in response to a communication, met the Chief Secretary last evening at the Secretariat later interviewed the First Member of the Executive Council, Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachariar, who assured them that they would be allowed to publish their papers within a few days on the withdrawal of the prohibitory orders, publication licences being only an exigency measure of temporary character.—United Press.

GANDHIJI SEES FRONTIER GOVERNOR

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, left the Premier's residence at 9-20 this morning and went on foot into the Governor's bungalow right upto the porch situated on the other side of the road just in front of Dr. Khan Sahib's house.

After covering nearly 200 yards Gandhiji walked up the steps leading up to the porch where he was received by the Governor's Secretary and taken inside.

At the time of wiring (10 a.m.) Gandhiji was closeted with Governor.—United Press.

BUSY DAY FOR GANDHIJI

PESHAWAR: May 4.

Gandhiji was very busy to-day giving interviews to several prominent persons.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar had one hour's interview with Mahatmaji and discussed the Frontier administration problems at great length.

Gandhiji expressed his desire to meet Sardar Nishtar again.

Other prominent interviewers included Dr. Charu Chandra Ghosh, M.L.A., Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. (Central), besides several others.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a graduate comrade of radical tendencies from any caste or community to marry an established Brahmin bachelor. 30, graduate, radical Congressite. Write Box No. 10156, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates for the post of Branch Manager at Bombay for a life office. Only influential hands need apply. Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (10166)

Wanted for a Hindi Girls-school in Bombay a lady teacher well-versed in music, drawing, sewing and drill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 10190, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of General Manager of the "Sind Observer," Karachi. Salary Rs. 200—20—300. One who is actually working as Manager of a daily English newspaper will be given a higher starting salary. Knowledge of job printing necessary. Apply to, The Managing Director, "Sind Observer," McLeod Road, Karachi. (8476)

Wanted experienced lady advertisement canvassers for a well-established Parsi journal. Write to Box No. 10185, "Bombay Chronicle".

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Welding and Short-hand Type-writing Instructors also a foundry mistry for an Institution in Bombay. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10180, 'Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two Gujarati knowing graduate B.T.'s English Masters with experience preferred able to teach History if necessary, and Lady teacher with special subject English knowledge of Sewing Knitting, Tailoring preferred. Apply before 20th May. Principal R. A. V. High School. Ghatkoper. (10181)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons willing to catch monkeys from the municipal limits of Sikandarabad, U. P. District Bulandshahr. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating terms and conditions by 25th May 1938. Approximate number of monkeys to be caught is about 2,000.

SECRETARY,
M. B. Sikandarabad, U. P.
(8468)

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID

Whereas the Shares Nos. 10413-10422 of the INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay standing in the name of Innocent Pereira of Bombay are lost or mislaid.

Those who have any claim, title and interest in the said shares should intimate to the Company within 30 days hereof otherwise the Share Certificates will be issued to the undersigned.

INNOCENT PEREIRA.
(8481)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED PROVINCES.

An examination will be held by the Commission at Allahabad for the recruitment of 16 English and Hindustani reporters in the Legislative Assembly. Grades—(1) 150-10-300 and (2) 100-5-150-10-200. Female candidates are also eligible. Candidates admitted to the examination will be informed of the place and date in due course. Complete efficiency in reporting in one of the two languages essential. Preference will be given (i) to those who can report in both English and Hindustani; and (ii) so far as reporting in Hindustani is concerned, to those who can transcribe both in the Nagri and the Persian script. Candidates will be expected to have (i) complete knowledge of shorthand sufficient to report at the speed at which speeches are usually delivered, with ability to transcribe the result (a) in type, if English; and (b) in manuscript, if Hindustani *but ability to type in Hindi and or Urdu will be an additional qualification:* and (ii) thorough working knowledge of English and/or Hindustani (*Hindi and Urdu*) so as to correct obvious errors of speech and grammar. This knowledge will be tested by examination. Age—between 21 and 28 years on August 1, 1938, for persons already in permanent or temporary service of the Crown the maximum age limit is 40 years on that date. Provided that the age rule may be relaxed in special cases. Last date for receipt of applications for admission which must be on the prescribed form, 6th June, 1938. Forms of applications and other particulars will be supplied by the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United Provinces, Allahabad, on requisition.

Dated Allahabad, April 27, 1938.
8477.

95. PAYING GUESTS

Wanted board and lodging amenities by cultured Hindu bachelor of retiring temperament, cosmopolitan, in a convenient home. Can pay up to Rs. 200 month. Write Box No. 10178, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply **Box 10183, "Bombay Chronicle."**

Public Notices

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

(Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act VII of 1925).

Issue of 3¼% Debentures of Rs. 20 Lakhs at Par.

(1) The debentures are issued on the collective security of the mortgages assigned to the Bank by the Primary Banks, the Share Capital and other assets of the Bank. The debenture holders have a floating charge on all the assets of the Bank.

(2) The debentures are guaranteed by Government of Bombay for principal and interest and rank as Trustee Securities.

(3) The period of debentures is 25 years, but the Bank reserves to itself the option to redeem the debentures after the period of 20 years on giving six months' notice.

(4) The rate of interest is 3¼ per cent. per annum and interest is payable half-yearly on 1st of February and 1st of August.

(5) The debentures are issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 25,000. The debentures are transferable by a transfer deed to be registered in the books of the Bank, but the deeds evidencing the transfer of debentures floated by the Bank are exempted from payment of stamp duty by Government of Bombay.

(6) The debentures are issued at par, 10 per cent. of the money being payable on application and the balance within 15 days after notice of allotment.

Copies of the Prospectus, forms of application and any further information may be obtained from the Managing Director of the Bank at the following address or at the offices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and its Branches, District Co-operative Banks and the Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

(By Order).
V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Managing Director.

Sirdar building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Dated, 2nd May, 1938.

APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

ISSUE OF 25 YEARS DEBENTURES (INTEREST AT 3¼%).

To

The Directors of

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited.,
Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

I|We beg to apply for debentures of the value of Rs.....
.....of the above issue and request you to issue debentures in denomination of Rs.....each.

I|We send herewith the sum of Rs.....being the deposit of ten per cent. of the amount of debentures applied for. I|We agree to accept the same or any smaller number of debentures that may be allotted to me|us and to pay within fifteen days of allotment the balance in respect of the debentures allotted. I|We authorise you to register me|us as holders of the debentures allotted to me|us hereunder:

Signature.....

Name in full.....

Occupation.....

Address in full.....

.....

Dated.....

8478.

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME UNDER SEC. 354 C (i) (ii)

THE SION OVERBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME SCHEME NO. 74.

Pursuant to Section 354 C (i) (ii) of the aforesaid Act, notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Wards F & G of the City of Bombay for forming new or altering existing streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by thick red lines on a Map (being Plan No. 940, dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands so needed is approximately 1333 Sq. Yds.

The aforesaid Map of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruickshank Road within the Fort of Bombay.

(Sd). D. SYMINGTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1938.

8461

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL CABINETS AND BUILDING MATERIAL OF ONE MOTOR GARAGE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of The Accountant General of Bombay, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 7th May 1938 at Gulestan Building at No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, including:—

Building material of one motor garage of corr. sheets and large and small office steel cabinets, Racks etc.

Terms: 25 Per cent Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION
Lovely scenery of Kashmir
Melodious songs—Artistic dances and volcanic eruptions etc. for all these. See To-night.

"DAUGHTER of the HIMALAYAS"

M. Bhavnani Direction
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45
at
KRISHNA
Cinema, Dubash Theatre

ABDUL WASI FINED

Alleged Incitement Of Police

LAHORE, May 4.

Mr. Abdul Wasi, formerly Secretary of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, was found guilty to-day by Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate, under Sec 3 of the Police Act and was fined Rs. 30 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month. The accused is alleged to have delivered a speech at a public meeting inciting policemen to launch agitation against Government for raising their salary and to court arrest.—A. P.

OUTRAGE IN LAHORE SUBURBS

Youth Shot Down Sequel To Long-Standing Feud

LAHORE, May 4.

The vicinity of Gurdwara Chaubacha Sahib near Dharampur, a suburb of Lahore, was the scene of a shooting incident this morning as a result of which Balwantrai, a youth, was seriously wounded.

It is alleged that when Balwantrai was going towards the canal two youths on cycles suddenly fired at him, wounding him in the chest, arm, abdomen and thigh. The wounded man raised an alarm whereupon the assailants made good their escape.

Balwantrai was removed to hospital where his dying declaration was recorded by the First Class Magistrate. It is said that he gave a lengthy statement giving the names of the assailants and ascribed the incident to a long-standing feud.—United Press.

INSULT TO NON-OFFICIALS

Walk-Out At Akola Thread Ceremony

AKOLA, May 4.

There was a thread ceremony this morning at the residence of Rao Saheb Jog, Superintendent of Normal School, Akola, where many officials and non-officials were invited. A specially raised dais was arranged for the Deputy Commissioner and other officials, while the non-officials were given ordinary seats. As a protest against the distinction made in the arrangement of seats, the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani and some others left the function.

In a Press interview in this connection, the Hon. Mr. Biyani said:—

"I was surprised over the distinction that was shown between officials and non-officials at such a social function. It was an insult to all those, who had attended the function, and there was no other alternative for me and my friends but to leave the function. I say this not only because there is Congress regime but I have maintained this attitude and acted accordingly even in pre-Congress regime days. I know Mr. Jog. He is a friend of mine and I am sorry that the incident happened at his place."—United Press.

Ex-Dholpur Official Dead

DHOLPUR: May 4.

The Publicity Officer, Dholpur State, wires:—

Mr. A. N. Thorpe, Political Minister and a Senior Member of the State Council, Dholpur State, died suddenly at his residence in London. He had served this State loyally for about half a century. In him the State has lost a very sincere and sound adviser and a sagacious Minister. His unique and meritorious services to the State for about 50 years have been recognised by three successive generations of the ruling family and he was generally held in very high esteem and admiration by the ruler and the people alike.

Under orders of the Maharaj Rana Sahib Bahadur, all courts, offices, schools and bazars have been closed for half a day in memory of the departed soul.

ALIGARH MILITARY COLLEGE

The Director, Publicity Bureau, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

"Some newspapers have given publicity to the wrong rumour that the scheme of establishing a Military College at Aligarh has now been finally abandoned. I am authorised to state that this rumour is absolutely without any foundation and that no such decision has been taken by the authorities of the Muslim University."

WHAT CHINA NEEDS TO-DAY

Republic Must Be Based On Mass Foundation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, May 3.

"China being a vast country mainly agricultural with feudalist domination she fell an easy prey to modern imperialist exploitation. The nature of the present Chinese revolutionary struggle is necessarily that of agrarian revolution and the national effort to overthrow imperialist onslaught", declared Mr. P. V. Gadgil, a Socialist leader of Poona, who delivered a lecture in the Spring Lecture Series last evening on the "Nature of the Chinese Revolution". Mr. G. R. Inamdar presided.

WHAT EXPLOITATION WANTED

Continuing Mr. Gadgil said that when foreign Imperialists entered China to exploit her, the dynastic rule of the Manchus was found to be the greatest obstacle to the country's social and cultural growth, which was necessary for the efficient imperialist exploitation. The Republican leaders of the 1911 rebellion, therefore, were aided with money and material in their efforts to overthrow the dynastic rule but after the Manchus were dethroned the weak Nationalist bourgeoisie could not successfully found an efficient Republic on a strong mass foundation.

The speaker then gave a short history of the national and communist struggle and stated that when in 1936 one of the generals in the army of Martial Chang-Kai-Shek joined the Communists, Chang-Kai-Shaik had to sign a pact to avert a civil war and to lead the anti-Imperialist struggle against Japan as the price of his release.

URGENT NEED

The United Front continues today and may ultimately result in internal revolution in Japan also. The lesson of the Chinese struggle, concluded Mr. Gadgil, was that there is every chance of the Nationalist party going into reaction if it eschews the programme of the internal agrarian revolution and the Socialist wings in the Nationalist struggle must, therefore, fight to push forth the programme of anti-Imperialist and agrarian revolution jointly. Though sometimes it may be found expedient to emphasise the former and to side-track or suspend the latter it should always be borne in mind that without an agrarian revolution every anti-Imperialist struggle is bound to fail and the socalled pure Nationalism is bound to go into reaction.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE

SIMLA, May 4.

A Communique announces that the second session of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, commences on July 10, 1938.

The Institute provides facilities for the training of students in the Association in Sugar Technology, Associateship in Sugar Engineering, Fellowship in Sugar Technology, Fellowship in Sugar Engineering, Sugar Boilers' Certificate Course and short courses of instruction in the 'off' season in (a) pan boiling, (b) chemical control, (c) bacteriology, (d) fuel and boiler control, (e) Dutch language, (f) German language and (g) statistics.

Candidates for admission, the Communique adds, will be required to appear before a Selection Committee, and the last date for receipt of applications for admission is June 10, 1938.—United Press.

TO BE REFERRED TO VICEROY

Sequel To Zemindars' Protest

CUTTACK, May 3.

In the course of a Communique issued by the Secretary to the Government of Orissa, it is stated that the Governor of Orissa has decided to refer to the Governor-General-in-Council the Madras Estates (Orissa Amendment) Bill of 1937, which was passed recently in the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Bill was the first measures introduced by the Congress Ministry to give relief to the tenants, and the Zamindars made a representation to the Governor not to accord his assent to the Bill.—United Press.

MEDICOS PROTEST

Sequel To Proposed Increase In Period Of L. C. P. S. Training

A monster petition with signatures of some of the influential members of the medical profession, members of the various branches of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association and that of the various other medical bodies in the Bombay Presidency has been submitted to the Hon. Minister of Health, Dr. Gilder.

The petition runs as follows:—

"We, the members of the medical profession of this Presidency, have learnt with great alarm that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, is contemplating to extend the course of studies of Licentiates to 4-1|2 years, after a pre-medical I.Sc. course, as against the five years' course after I.Sc., prescribed by the Bombay University for the M.B. B.S.

"We feel that the proposal of the College, if carried through, will perpetuate the existing differences amongst the members of our noble fraternity, the Ministers' Conference held in Madras last X'mas, which was attended by your good self, we are glad to learn, has unanimously resolved 'the adoption of one uniform standard of medical education throughout India consistent with the special circumstances prevailing in each Province and without lowering the standard of university education' and as such, we firmly believe that you will not, as the representative of the Indian National Congress, and as the head of the Medical Department of our Province, countenance any such disastrous move on the part of the College. We, therefore, fervently appeal to you to nip the proposal in the bud and instead, abolish the present Licentiates' course altogether and take steps to raise the standard of education in the medical schools to that of the University.

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London	8th June	23rd
Himalaya	23rd	7th July
A Steamer	10th	5th

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Naiskha Ibrahim Khan, arrested last evening on a charge of rash and negligent driving, was bailed out to-day at the Dadar Police Court till 18th instant.

Alleged Assault On Victoriawala

In putting up Bhana Narayan before the Magistrate, the Princess Street Police stated that at about 10 p.m. on Tuesday night Bechar Panvasi, the complainant was driving his Victoria along Bhuleshwar Road He was being closely followed by a car driven by the accused who kept on sounding his horn for right of way. But there was heavy traffic on the road and the Victoriawala could not make way.

Eventually the accused managed to overtake the Victoria and stopped his car a few yards ahead. He is then alleged to have got out of his car clambered up the Victoria, pulled down the complainant and assaulted him.

Further it is alleged, he dragged the complainant for 20 yards, assaulting him with his fist all the while; he did not cease till some members of the public intervened and separated them.

The police then came on the scene and arrested the accused and took the complainant to the G. T. Hospital. He had dislocated his left shoulder and his left arm was fractured. He is detained in the hospital for treatment.

The accused was enlarged on bail till May 18.

Allegations Against Sons Of City Knight

Serious allegations of hooliganism and disorderly behaviour were made against two sons of a well-known titled gentleman of Bombay and certain other unknown persons, in Esplanade Police Court a few days ago.

It is alleged that some weeks ago two well dressed persons came up in cars to the Eros Theatre and created a disturbance by shouting out to the proprietor of the theatre in abusive language.

They returned again on the night of Friday, April 8, and, it is alleged, indulged in similar conduct. They are reported to have repeated this behaviour on three occasions the same day.

When they came the last time, a little before midnight Mr. Cambatta chased them and succeeded in getting the number of one of the cars. Inquiries at the Police office revealed that the car belonged to Mr. Jehangir Byramji Jeejibhoy.

This party of young men are alleged to have come up again on successive days and indulged in disorderly behaviour. After a display of this conduct they always it appears managed to escape in their cars.

But on Saturday April 10 the manager of the theatre Mr. Newman Croft, succeeded in catching them

ALLEGED ABUSE AND A CHASE

About 10-45 p.m. on that day two cars, a Ford and a Lancia drove up to the Theatre. The Lancia was being driven by Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Jeejibhoy and the Ford by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejibhoy. There were also three ladies in the Ford Car. All the occupants of the car, it is alleged indulged in shouting abusive language.

The manager of the Theatre with two others and a police constable who was on duty pursued the party. After a terrific race they succeeded in getting ahead of the Ford near the Charni Road Station. The constable obtained the number of the car and the same night a complaint was lodged at the Esplanade Police Station

Subsequently on April 14, a complaint embodying these allegations was lodged against the accused befor Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court

As Mr. Nanabhoy was to leave for Europe the same day he sought exemption from appearing in Court This was refused and the accused submitted an unconditional apology to Mr Shiavax Cambatta, the owner of the Theatre, who accepted the apology with the result that the young man was allowed to go on his journey across the waters.

The case against the other accused is due to come up for hearing.

Grave Allegations Against Constable

Mr. B. S. Chothia was cross-examined on Tuesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, in which Narahari Vishram, a police constable is being prosecuted for insult and wrongful arrest.

Bhamanna Devanna Cowari, the next witness stated that Mr. Chothia only remonstrated with the constable and there was no personal interference.

The case was adjourned to May 12.

NARIMAN CONTROVERSY

Committee To See Subhas Bose When He Visits Bombay

At a meeting of the Bombay Citizens Committee held in Mr. Gadre's Office under the presidency of Miss Perin Nariman it was decided to take fresh steps to secure the removal of the Working Committee resolution against Mr. Nariman.

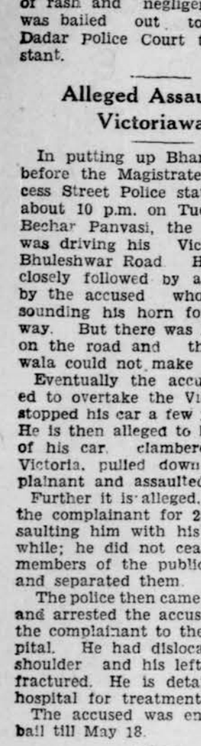
At the outset Mr. Gadre narrated all the facts regarding the interviews which Mr. B. F. Bharucha had with Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

He said that the Congress President was going to come to Bombay in a few days and that some of the members of the Committee should informally see him and find out what he proposed to do on the representation sent by the Committee. If the President said that he was unable to do anything the Committee would then be free to take further action in the matter of securing justice to Mr. Nariman.

After some discussion it was decided that members of the Citizens Committee should informally meet the Congress President when he come to Bombay that after hearing his views on the subject if it was considered that the reply was unsatisfactory they should launch the movement again and that in the meantime they should wait till the Congress president had given his decision in the matter

Meerut.—Another Urdu weekly under the name of 'Raj' has made its appearance here. The paper, which is edited by Qazi Moiuddin Yamni and aims at serving the Indian States and its people in a strictly impartial way.

NEW LIFE



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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya)

Thakore Saheb Shree Karansinhji of Sayala in Kathiawar, who was installed on Gadi on April 21.

Dr. M. D. Avasare, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), sailed for Vienna. He will visit many European countries in the course of his tour lasting for six months. Dr. Avasare is the Professor of Chemistry in Baroda College.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX

Graded Scale Approved By Bihar Assembly

PATNA, May 3.

After a long discussion lasting over a week the Bihar Assembly passed the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill with some amendments.

Three important amendments were adopted to-day. According to one, the rate was reduced from nine pies to six pies in the rupee on a minimum of Rs. 5,000. This amendment was moved by Government.

According to another amendment the penalty for non-payment of tax was lowered from 25 per cent. to 12½ per cent. of amount of arrears.

According to the third one, the following schedules of income-tax have been fixed:

From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 six pies.
From Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 seven pies.
From Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 eight pies.
From Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 ten pies.
From Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 twelve pies.
From Rs 40,000 to Rs. 75,000 fifteen pies
From Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 eighteen pies.
From Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 twenty-two pies.
From Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,50,000 twenty-four pies.
From Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 twenty-six pies.
From Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 twenty-eight pies.
From Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 15,00,000 twenty-nine pies.
From Rs. 15,00,000 and upwards thirty pies.

The amendment regarding the exemption of Muslim and Hindu Trusts had already been adopted.—United Press.

HYDERABAD TO HAVE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE

Over Four Lakhs Sanctioned By Government

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.): May 3.

Hyderabad City will have at the earliest an up-to-date automatic Telephone System and I understand that the work of installing it will be undertaken by the end of this month and completed about the 17th of this month. For this purpose some four lakhs and sixteen thousand rupees have been sanctioned by the Nizam's Government. A sum of rupees three lakhs and 25 thousand has also been sanctioned for the purchase of boilers to be installed at the Power House, replacing the old ones.

It is further learnt that on request made by Sir Girjashanker Bajpai, the Nizam's Government has donated a sum of rupees seven hundred and fifty towards the Indian Olympic Association.

D. S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

New Appointments

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Sir Hormazdyar P. Dastur, Kt., to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, for a period of three years and also to appoint him to act as Chairman of the Committee during the absence of Mr. R. L Ferard proceeding on leave.

The Government of Bombay are further pleased to renew the appointment of Mr. A. G. Gray as a member, and to appoint the Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Bombay, an ex-official member, of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, for a period of three years.

SUTTA GAMBLING IN SUBURBS

(Continued from Page 14.)

posal of the various kinds of liquor in the city of Bombay.

The same Minister replying to Mr. B. B. Chakranarayan stated that the transfer of the Surgeon General's office from Poona to Bombay had resulted in an increase in its cost to Government. The non-recurring cost was Rs. 4,000 while the recurring cost was Rs. 10,000 per annum. Government had not considered the question of reshifting the office to Poona.

SPECULATION v. GAMBLING

Minister Latthe On Govt.'s Effort To Control It On Stock Exchange

"Speculation bordering on gambling is going on, in the Bombay Stock Exchange, but there can be no question of defiance of the Morrison report, which was only a report to Government" stated Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to short notice questions by Mr. S. H. Jabhvala.

The Finance Minister further stated that Government had not received any representations from small investors depicting the real situation in the Bombay Stock Exchange, especially in the matter of the Tata Deferred shares, which were orginally priced at Rs. 30 but which have since risen upto Rs. 1,000 and more.

It was a fact that Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, a prominent Share Broker, had recommended to the Morrison Committee to put the shares on cash basis rather than allowing them on forward basis.

Government had asked the Stock Exchange to consider the desirability of putting the Tata Deferred shares on cash basis.

Replying to further questions, Hon. Mr. Latthe stated that there were always rumours about most shares. Government were not aware of any special rumours about Tata Deferred, intended to harm small investors. Government had consulted the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association who alone were competent, under the existing rules, to remove the scrip from the forward list. Government were given to understand that, in the view of the Association, to do so at this stage would cause a severe collapse.

Q: Have Government also considered the advisability of taking effective steps to stop gambling in the form of speculation of shares by restricting the activities of the Stock Exchange to certain limits?

The Finance Minister referred the member to Government Press Note on the Morrison Committee Report.

GOVT'S EFFORTS

Mr. Jabhvala further asked what steps Government had taken to check the kind of speculation bordering on gambling, which was admitted to be present in the Stock Exchange.

Finance Minister stated that Government did not consider it possible to stop gambling, but they could check it and they were trying their best to do it.

To a supplementary question by Mr. J. B. Greaves, the Finance Minister stated that it was difficult to say what was the difference between gambling and speculation. Even the courts had found it difficult to draw the line. He, however felt that, the transaction, where the intention was to deliver the goods was speculation, while, where appropriation of the difference was the aim, it was gambling.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6-00	[illegible]
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	[illegible]
Madras Express	10-10	[illegible]
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-56
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-30
	(Mon)	(Sat.
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15	15-50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m.. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday 7-15 a.m

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Municipal Kamgar Sangh Demand Before Standing Committee

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered a letter from Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh stating that

"the Standing Committee sanctioned a minimum salary of Rs. 25 exclusive of benefits such as house rent allowance or the value of free quarters, for all the Municipal employees belonging to the menial staff, excluding boys, women and men on daily wages; that the Corporation, however, expressed their opinion that the benefit of this minimum wage should also be extended to the aforesaid employees; that he is not aware how far the Standing Committee have progressed towards meeting the wishes of the Corporation. Pointing out that by the aforesaid Standing Committee resolution great injustice has been done to the workers merely on the ground of sex; that women workers render as much service as the men workers and they also are indispensable employees of the Corporation; that this invidious distinction is causing great discontent amongst the women workers; that a meeting of the women workers was held on the 17th April, 1938, when it was decided that the salaries of women workers also should be raised to Rs. 25 per month and that he was authorized to approach the Corporation in the matter. Requesting that in the circumstances stated above the Standing Committee may be directed to take early steps to remove the invidious distinction by raising the minimum salary of women workers also to Rs. 25 per month as suggested in the Corporation resolution."

The matter was sent to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Declaration Of Dry Area Postponed

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Since several important modifications and suggested improvement of the Ahmedabad Dry Area Scheme are under the consideration of Government, it has become unavoidably necessary to postpone the introduction of the scheme from the date originally proposed, namely the 20th of May until a later date which will be announced as soon as possible.

Meerut.—"May Day" was observed in the locality on Sunday evening under the joint auspices of the Mazdoor-Kisan Sabha, the Kisan Sabha, the Tonga Union, the Sweepers' Union and the Students' Union.

Sholapur Politicals Transferred To Belgaum

SHOLAPUR: By Mail.

Messrs. D. R. Deshpande, Lunje and Vibhute, undergoing imprisonment in connection with the observance of the "Political Prisoners' Release Day" are now transferred to Belgaum Prison. Messrs. Deshpande and Lunje, who are recently given "B" class were removed from Bijapur Prison to the station in a tonga, while Messrs. Vibhute was marched to the station on foot. Mr. Vibhute, a prominent Congressman and a political worker since last ten years, is not given "B" class as yet.

The Acid in Your Stomach Would Burn a Hole in the Carpet

Actual photograph of carpet burned by stomach acid

CHEMISTS poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole.

If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength—dissolved only in saliva—not weakened with water. Digestif Rennie Pastilles contain (1) antacids to neutralise excess stomach acid; (2) absorbents to reduce stomach gas; and (3) digestive ferments that actively aid digestion, and so prevent excess acid from forming again.

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Grand Gala Picture

"DHRUVA-KUMAR"

Directed by:
K. P. BHAVE

BETTER for your NERVES—better for your HEALTH

Light up a Passing Show when you are tired. The fine quality Virginia Tobacco will soothe your nerves and quickly refresh you. Smoke Passing Show all the time and keep your nerves and body always healthy.

Golden in colour
Golden in quality

PASSING SHOW
CORK-TIPPED OR PLAIN

2½ ANNAS for 10

PS/32

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I. & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,331 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.

11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra Film tunes. 5-35 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 5-55 Jaltarang Effects on Piano. By AIR Instrumentalist. 6-0 Harischandra Bali. Asthai multani; Hindi bhajan. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Celluloid and Society. Film and Social Hygiene talk in Hindustani by S. A. Taher. 7-45 Lalita Venkatram. 8-15 Habib Khan. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Harischandra Bali. Thumri and ghazal. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri. Kanarese bhajans. 9-30 News. 9-45 Indian Military Service Examiners: R. S. Harper Collins; F. R. Moraes Candidate: Rashid Baig. Bombay I: Medium-wave. 10-0. Music Is Universal. 11-0 Bombay II: Short-wave. 10-0 Beniameno Gigli: Tenor. 10-10 Chamber Music. Bombay Chamber Music Society 183rd Concert.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Morning Moods. 8-0 Thumri. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 The Favourites.

p.m.

1-0 Musical Comedy Memories.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Bhimpalasi and Multani. 6-15 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Khayal Kamod on Sarangi. 7-15 Two Ghazals. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 The Haunted House talk in Hindustani by Rehmani. 8-30 An Opera. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Musical Interlude. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Relayed from BBC. 10-5 Selected Songs. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 All In One Mood. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Symphony Orchestra. 9-50 Matters of Moment talk by Capt. Harold Balfour. 10-5 Joe de Sousa. 10-55 News.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Abdul Ghani. 6-55 Mohammadibai. 7-15 R. R. Debnath. 7-30 Mohammadibai. 7-45 Samarqand-o-Bokhara talk in Hindustani by S. Thanvi. 8-0 Abdul Ghani. 8-25 R. R. Debnath. 8-40 Mohammadibai. 9-5 Lucknow Radio Artiste. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Cultural Changes in Lucknow talk by Sh. M. Habibullah. 10-0 Abdul Ghani. 10-25 R. R. Debnath. 10-40 Mohammadibai.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Ata Mohammad and Party. 6-20 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 6-40 Hirabai. 7-0 Mirza Saiban play in Hindustani by H. A. Shujaa. 7-30 Light Music. 7-45 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-0 Classical Music. 8-15 Barber in Oriental Life. Barber as Matchmaker and News Carrier. 8-30 Light Music. 8-40 Hirabai. 8-55 Zahur and Party. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Light Music. 9-55 Classical Music. Hirabai. 10-10 Light Music. 10-25 Hirabai. 10-40 Abdul Aziz Khan. A vichitra veena recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-35 Sabr-un-Nisa Begam. 6-0 An hour with villagers. 7-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-20 Interlude of Instrumental Music. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 Readings from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi'. 8-0 Sabh-un-Nisa Begam. 8-20 Mehr Bakhsh and Ummat. 8-25 Shamshad Begam. 8-45 Naghma-i-Raqs. 8-55 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Wit and Humour. Cutting a Fine Figure talk by C. H. Strover. 10-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-15 Shamshad Begam and G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-25 Chala Bhi A! 10-40 Do Parosi. By Hamid and Prem.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Radio Quartette. Weather. 1-36 School Programme Science. 1-51 Craft of Writing. The Development of Plot. U. N. Ganguly. 2-6 Musical Variety Programme. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Shibdhone Mukherjee. 5-51 Abbasuddin Ahmed. Musical Variety. 7-51 Education for Masses talk in Bengali. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali.) 8-21 Hindustani Sketch Telephone. By L. C. Bismil. 8-46 Prithviraj. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Organ Recital. By T. H. Andrew. 9-36 Ethnographic Evidence and Geographic Extent talk by C. F. Hooper. 9-51 Angelo di Mario.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Night Out at Empire Exhibition. 8-20 Pianoforte Recital. 8-40 Gang Smasher. 9-0 Dancing Time. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment talk by Captain Harold Balfour, M.P.. 10-5 Operatic Excerpts.

YOUR CHILDREN LIKE THIS

WHEN something is wrong with your children's system, give them Bristol's Sarsaparilla. It will improve their blood, will make them healthy and cheerful once again.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is known the world over as a vegetable depurative for skin eruptions, pimples, sores and other skin diseases. It is made from extracts of shrubs, roots and plants and does not contain a particle of *mercury, morphine, arsenic* or any other harmful substances. That is why wise mothers confidently turn to Bristol's Sarsaparilla when children are ill and out of sorts.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

B. 13

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Physical Training In Bombay Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Bombay it was recognised by educationists years ago, as far back as 1926, to introduce some sort of Physical Training as a compulsory subject in all government and aided schools, and to meet this requirement the school time-table was arranged. But progress in this direction has been very slow and the work done by the conventional drill-masters has been ineffective and almost without results. A feature of special value in school life since 1926, Is the introduction of a strong Inter-School Sports Association in Bombay to organize football, cricket, hockey and athletics, but it is discouraging to find that only a handful of schools take an active part in competitions organized by the Association.

Since 1928 Physical Training was introduced in almost all the schools and at least one period per week was allotted to each class. Some schools provided themselves with gymnasium of the type discarded in European Countries. Others who had the good fortune to have open spaces in front of the school contended themselves by engaging the students for some minutes in the evenings in physical jerks and drills. Others who were less fortunate or who could not even secure a short site or an open terrace, shut their school children in their rooms leaving them at the mercy of an ignorant, unqualified and cane-equipped drill master. In a very large number of schools the drill-master was a part-time teacher. In many cases the struggle for existence drove him to cater more than one school.

There was hardly any school which even gave a thought to allot a portion of the school gross income to the development of physical instruction. There were schools which even secured the salary of the school drill master by charging an extra four annas over the pupils' fees. The drill master who was more or less proud to be the policeman of the school was more or less a dread for the pupils, and in many cases the physical instruction periods were more a period of torture than of physical development. I was shocked to find in one of the biggest schools of Bombay that a drill master resorted to cruelties which once involved the school in prosecution. His methods of torture would have landed him criminally liable in any civilized country. Even to-day such types of instructors exist who abuse the authority vested in them as physical leaders of tender children.

Till very recently the games were considered to be shameful indulgent for the neglected, unteachable and useless child. The recess has been lately introduced and most of the schools had merely one long recess in the afternoon a few years ago. During this recess the children are left to their own resources to amuse themselves till the bell of torture would summon them to the custody of the class room. And yet, I am told by students that this is the most longed for hour during the routine day of work. Without leadership, without equipment, the children naturally resorted to games in which disorder, disorganization and even vulgarity prevailed.

Education was not co-educational till very recently, and conditions among girls do not seem to have been different than among the boys. But it appears that physical education did receive a better attention among the girls' schools than among the boys' schools. With the coming in of the co-educational school the problem of physical instruction has become intricate. In many cases I have found that girls in co-educational schools were merry witnesses to boys' activities.

On the whole it can be concluded that so far in Bombay, physical training in schools has been cruelly neglected, the standard of efficiency is shockingly poor, leadership is hardly qualified and the schools are dangerously unstaffed for the purpose of physical instruction. Want of a playground and financial resources are insurmountable obstacles. The school curriculum is too heavy to permit it adequate time and opportunity for play and amusement. Certain other factors including malnourishment, lack of provision for effective medical inspection of school children, inhygienic surroundings and improper clothing hamper the development of physique. No doubt there are innumerable problems to be solved, but as Mr. J. C. Maitra has rightly expressed "this much is sure that there is nothing inherently wrong with the school children. They need to be trained and developed in the proper manner. Want of exercise and ill-directed exercises have made them physical wrecks and duds." In my opinion too, our school children need that kind of physical training which will make them healthy, efficient and useful citizens, and develop in them qualities of energy, initiative and grit, which will enable them to face manfully the struggle for existence.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. S. RAM, B.A.,
Physical Director,
The Nagpada Neighbourhood House,
Byculla, Bombay.

Divisional Commissioners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. K. S. Gupte, has done a good service by suggesting through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" the abolition of the posts of the Divisional Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and their staff as a measure of economy. It is believed that an amount of something between seven and ten lakhs of rupees would be saved every year if the suggestion of Mr. Gupte is carried out. There is yet another angle from which one has to look to the question of Divisional Commissioners.

It is often said that the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935 has in effect introduced Provincial Autonomy, and that the Government i.e. the Ministers are entrusted with full responsibility of the Government of the Province. But even to a casual observer it will be clear that this is but partially true. On the one hand, there is the Public Service Commission which has deprived Government of a certain measure of control over their subordinates while the creation of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal (composed of Divisional Commissioners) has taken out of their hands appeals and revisions in matters affecting revenue, on the other. With such 'handicaps' the Ministers are called upon to carry on the day to day administration of the Province and also to introduce beneficial measures. It is therefore, natural that Government i.e. the Ministers should be anxious to establish direct contact with the District Revenue Officers. But this they are not able to do as they have to approach the District Officers through the Divisional Commissioners. Such a procedure is bound to cause delay in the execution of Government's orders. The retention of the Divisional Commissioners in these days when the whole outlook is changed owing to the assumption of power by popular Ministers cannot be justified on any ground. The intermediate agency of Commissioners 'whose functions' in the words of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee of 1923 'resemble those of Government itself', is no peculiar to this province alone. The existence of this 'fifth wheel to the coach' is resented in other provinces also. It is apprehended that the 'duplication' of work may in the end result in weakening the authority and control of Ministers. Will it not be possible therefore, for the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India to see their way to abolish the posts of the Divisional Commissioners at an early date?—Yours, etc.

A. D. DATAR.

Poona, 2nd May 1938.

South Indians In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It does not seem possible for any single association of the present type to work out any of the constructive schemes for the uplift of the South Indian community in Bombay. I suggest that all the present small associations should be amalgamated into one big organisation managed by a committee of about 40 persons. The Committee should appoint from among its members sub-committees consisting of 7 o 10 members. Each sub-committee should attend to each branch of activity. For instance, the following types of sub-committees suggest themselves: Public Welfare Committee, Education Committee, Sports Committee, Library Committee, Entertainment Committee, Employment Committee, Sundry Trading Committee, etc. Each sub-committee must have its own chairman and honorary secretary and should collect and disseminate useful information and do all the work coming under its scope. All sub-committees must be controlled by the managing committee. The Association as a whole must represent the entire body of South Indians and must be able to influence public opinion in all matters.—Yours, etc.

"WELL-WISHER."

Landlords' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The property-owners in Bombay, and their tenants as well, do owe a deep debt of gratitude to the present Bombay Government for having appointed an impartial committee to go through the question of house rents in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad. The tenants and their various associations have more than sufficiently expressed their views in this connection through letters to press, through public meetings and processions and last but not the least through a deputation to the Prime Minister. But the house-owners and their solitary association. "The Landlords' Association" have practically, it seems done nothing. The majority of Landlords in Bombay and its suburbs belong to middle-classes and are owners of a house or two, having utilised their provident funds aided by Government loans on interest for that purpose and they solely depend on the rents of their houses for the very maintenance of their family and for paying the Government, dues and other expenses of the property. Their woes are too many to be written in this letter. The question of rents is, therefore, also a question of life and death, to these owners and who can, I ask, take up their cause better than the Landlords' Association.' The latter will thereby also help to increase its own membership. I hope that the Landlords' Association will invite relevant information from the Bombay house-owners for being placed before the Government Committee. Individual house owners should also assist that committee by ventilating their just and relevant grievances through the Bombay Dailies.—Yours, etc.

A. P. K.

Bombay, April 29.

Indian Reader's Digest

"The Indian Reader's Digest" for May has carved a niche for itself in the world of Indian journalism in less than a year since its first appearance, and its latest number (May) is an interesting production. Gandhiji's famous article "Our Failure" is given the place of honour. Sir Maurice Gwyer exposes the defects and dangers of dictatorship, while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returns from the dust of politics to a discussion of the relationship between religion and science. Mr. C. F. Andrews makes a moving appeal to British clergymen to give their wholehearted support to the campaign for prohibition. In an interesting and characteristic article, Emil Ludwig says that the soul of Germany is the sword, which gives us an insight into the present happenings. But the "Digest" is not concerned with politics only. Gama, the unconquered, is, according to Mr. Jack Kofoed, the greatest athlete of all time. How the nations of the world are fighting for the trade routes in the air is narrated by Mr. B. M. MacOnell. Dr. B. S. Mohan tells us how the scourge of tuberculosis should be fought. Sir William Rothenstein points out the genius of Indian sculpture, while Mr. Rupert Hughes describes what our dictators eat. Besides a number of other articles there are several cartoons which make it a very attractive issue. The "Digest" is available, according to a special offer, for Rs. 5 for 15 months.

MADRAS TRAMWAY DISPUTE

Reinstatement Of Gangmen Begins

MADRAS, May 4.

The management of the Madras Electric Tramway Company have ordered the reinstatement of 8 gangmen who were discharged during March last for alleged disobedience towards the higher authorities.

With regard to the reinstatement of five workers who were dismissed from service last year for their activities as office-bearers of the Workers Union in connection with the last Tramwaymen's strike, the decision of the management depends on the outcome of the enquiry ordered by Government for which Mr. Justice Pandurang Rao of the Madras High Court has been appointed.—United Press.

More Earnings For State-Owned Railways

SIMLA: May 2.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 20th April, 1938 amount to Rs. 2,81,00,000. This is Rs. 6,00,000 more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from the 1st to 20th April, 1936 amount to Rs. 5.57 crores. This is Rs. 4,00,000 less than the actuals for the previous year.—United Press.

Karachi.—One Royal Air Force flying-boat of the No. 204 General Reconnaisance Squadron, which had been to Australia for the Centenary celebrations there, is due to arrive in Karachi on Saturday, the 7th inst. "en route" to Home station. The flying-boat will leave for Ras-al-Khaimah on May 9th.

A labourer, named Narsanna Ninganna (28), was run over by an electric train at Sewri, on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday morning. Death was instantaneous.

NAGPUR RESERVE POLICE WARNED

Sequel To Refusal Of Salary As Allowances Were Reduced

NAGPUR: May 4.

In connection with the refusal of the Nagpur Reserve Police to take their salaries last month as a protest against Government's action in reducing their district allowances, the Inspector-General of Police has issued a circular to every constable in the Province, in the course of which he points out that any concerted action, other than petition to Government, like refusal to receive salaries or staging demonstrations, amounts to gross insubordination.

Assuring the constables that he will render them every assistance in representing their case to Government, the Inspector-General says that he cannot guarantee success, nor can he move in the matter, unless he finds that there is no repetition of such insubordination during the next three months.

Proceeding he points out that Government spends approximately Rs. 27-8 per head, i.e. Rs. 7-8 extra per head by way of pension, contribution, leave allowance, house rent, clothing, etc. and that they will suffer great hardship in case they lose their jobs in these days of depression.

Concluding he urges them not to listen to the instigation of those who incite insubordination, but consult their wives and family members in such matters.—United Press.

STRIKE IN KARACHI FLOUR MILL

Sequel To Refusal Of Higher Wages

KARACHI: May 4.

Over a hundred workers of the Sind Flour Mills have downed their tools as a protest against the refusal of the management to increase their wages and change their hours of work.

It is also stated that the management failed to absorb some retrenched employees. — United Press.

PRABHAT PREMIERE
AT
10 P. M. TO-DAY
OF
Copal Krishna

THE PRABHAT TOUCH TO SHRI KRISHNA

Starring:
SHANTA APTE
RAM MARATHEY
PARASHARAM, SHANKER, PRALHAD, ULHAS

Story by: SHIVRAM WASHIKAR
Music by: MASTER KRISHNARAO
Recording by S. DAMLE

Directed by: V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL.
Hindi Dialogues by: PT. SHRIVATSAVA
Photography by: V. AVDHOOT
Art Direction by: S. FATEHLAL.

CENTRAL
TO-DAY AT 10 P.M. ONLY.
FROM TO-MORROW DAILY AT 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL Songs from this Picture can soon be had on YOUNG INDIA RECORD

HIS FLUTE CROWNED HIM KING OF HEARTS

CRIPPLED BY PAINS IN THE LEGS

Physical Instructor Loses Use of Limbs

FIT AS EVER AFTER TAKING KRUSCHEN

This physical instructor was attacked by violent, stabbing pains in the legs, which threatened to deprive him of his livelihood. He tried a number of things—which brought him no relief. Then he started on Kruschen and that soon put him on his feet again. Read his tribute:—

"I am a swimming and physical instructor. Early this year I had violent, stabbing pains in my legs from the hips to the big toe. In the mornings, I could not walk for three or four hours. I could stick pins in my back and not feel them. Massage oil, pills, etc., did me no good, and I spent pounds to no avail. Someone begged me to take Kruschen Salts. In despair I got a bottle. After I had taken three parts of the contents, I was as fit as ever, except for a little stiffness of the joints, while in general health I was far better. Kruschen has put me on my legs again."—H.L.S.

Rheumatic aches and pains are caused by the accumulation of too much uric acid in the system. Keep down the excess of uric acid, and it stands to reason you'll never have to suffer any more. That is just what Kruschen Salts does—brings quick relief from the cutting, stabbing pains of rheumatism, because it actually rids your blood of excess uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Edward G. Robinson

in Warner Bros'.

"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"

"Never seen a funnier picture!"

Also

"MARCH OF TIME"

—the why and wherefore of the important events of the day

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick new way to end these troubles.

This discovery is a pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Sud 6, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 4, 1937
Parsi: Adar 2, 1307
Hightide: 3-18; 16-14
Lowtide: 9-16; 22-42
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.

Friday, May 6.

Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Bombay Provincial Branch, Annual General Meeting at the Town Hall at 9 p.m.

Saturday, May 7.

S. S. Strathaird with London mails sails at 1 p.m.

Results of B.Sc. Examination, Bombay University, 2 p.m.

UNVEILING BUST OF LATE MR. F. C. GOLWALA

The marble bust of late Mr. Framroze C. Golwala will be unveiled by Sir H. M. Mehta, Kt., on Sunday (8th instant) at 10 a.m. at the Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tango Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd May, and is expected to arrive at this port on or about the 30th May.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

An emergency meeting of the members of the Mysore Association will be held at the Association premises to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to express their sympathy with the sufferers in connection with the Vidhuraswath incident.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOMBAY-DELHI AIR MAIL SERVICE

The Bombay-Delhi air mail service will close down with the last south-bound flight on Monday the 9th May 1938 and the last flight in the north-bound direction on Friday the 6th May 1938.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

The following are revised fixtures for the above Tournament:—

2nd Semi-Final: Saturday, 7th May 1938 Young Goans 'A' v. Jaganath Fishermen XI 'B'.

Final: Saturday, 14th May 1938 Jaganath Fishermen XI 'A' v. Winners of 7th's match.

POSTAL NOTICE

Packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all mails for Portuguese East Africa Seychelles, and Lawrenzo Marques) per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th May 1938

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th May 1938.

Packet mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th May 1938 for despatch by the above steamer.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Sea Devils" Daily at 4, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Dagger Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.

EROS—"She Married An Artist". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Sailing Along" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Dick Tracy" Time as usual

LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-5 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.

PLAZA—"Kanhopatra" Time as usual.

PATHE—"Fit for a King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Slight Case of Murder." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nirmala" To-day 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MASKATI FREE DISPENSARY

The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of April 1938 was:—Men 5,099; women 4,466; children 4,869 and Labour cases 4.

PROTEST MEETING IN 'G' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to protest against the firing upon the peaceful crowd in the village of Viduraswath in the Mysore State when Sjt. Sundardas Morarji, D. S. Babrekar, and I. S. Patel will speak. Sjt. G. V. Kapadia will preside.

AUCTION BRIDGE TOURNAMENTS

Entries are invited for the Auction Bridge Tournaments at Re. 1 per pair to be played at Dadar under the auspices of Young Men's C. K. P. Association, Dadar, commencing from Sunday the 29th instant. Entries close 8 p.m. Saturday the 21st instant. For entry forms and further information call on the Secretary, 74-75, Hydari Manzil, Gokhale Road, North, Dadar.

TOPIWALLA CHARITY

Poor and deserving students of the Kudal Deshasth Gaud Brahmin community may apply for the Indian's Scholarship for the year 1938-39 granted by the Board of Trustees of the late Rao Bahadur A. S. Desai Topiwalla Charity. The applications should be in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Managing Trustee, Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, Bombay 4, and should reach Charity's Office on or before 10th June.

LATE DR. IQBAL

(From A Correspondent)

On the 2nd of May 1938, the students of the Bombay Unani Medical College gathered in their College premises to express their heartfelt sorrow and the sense of loss on the death of Dr. Sir M. Iqbal. Moulavi Hakim Abdul Hai was on the chair. A resolution to the effect was moved by Mr. Md. Baqir Ali Khan and passed unanimously.

Anglo-Urdu High School Bhiwandi

(From A Correspondent)

BHIWANDI, May 3.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi took place on Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlvi, M.L.A. a large and distinguished audience was present. Sports were held in the morning. After an interesting programme of English, Urdu, Marathi and Persian recitations and performance of dramatic pieces has been gone through, the Head Master read his report on the school, which showed that the institution was fulfilling a great and real requirement of the Muslim population in the Thana District, and that it was making steady progress. The President, then distributed the prizes and said that the people should take advantage of the facilities provided by the Konkan Muslim Education Society of Thana District, in the school and the Hostel, attached to it. He also said that education in the present times needed to be practical as well academic, and he was glad that the school aimed at producing successful and useful citizens. He also advised the teachers, students and parents of the students to co-operate so that this aim could be fully achieved.

"MYSORE DAY" ON MAY 8

States People's Support

Mr. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, wires from Amritsar endorsing the appeal made by Mr. Jaynarayan Prakash, for the observance of the Sunday, the 8th instant as "Mysore Day" throughout the country.

He calls upon the States People's organisation to organise and join in meetings on that day and hopes that an inspiring demonstration of solidarity with the people of Mysore will be given by the people of other States and of British India.

No Quorum At Schools Committee

If there was no quorum, should a Committee meeting adjourn?

This question was raised at a meeting of the Schools' Committee on Wednesday. Dr. P. G. Solanki was in the chair.

While the Committee was discussing a proposition whether a school under it should maintain a garden for the pupils of the school a member left his seat and thereby there was no "quorum."

Mr. Gole, then, pointed out that there was no quorum and asked the Chairman whether the Committee could transact any business.

The Chairman replied that as far as he knew the Committee could only suspend the business.

"The Committee has to adjourn. You look into the rules" retorted the member and immediately left his seat.

The meeting was adjourned "sine die".

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The Rashtrabhasha Visharad Examination will be held on 7th and 8th instant from 11 a.m. at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay. Candidates should be present half an hour earlier.

THE CAPITOL

From NEXT SATURDAY:—

Daily at: 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Rex Story's New, Non-Stop

"HOLLYWOOD REVUE"

Prices— Rs. 3-6-0, 2-4-0, As. 9. Plans open.

New Sensations! Laughs!! New Melodies!!!

HE HANDLED SITUATION TACTFULLY

(Continued from Page 14.)

Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa: "Sincerest felicitations on vindication of principle for which you and your colleagues have so fearlessly fought."

TRIBUTE TO STATESMANSHIP

CALCUTTA: May 4.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in an interview said that to-day when all the country was waiting for an unavoidable crisis, Sir John Hubback had relieved the tension and created a satisfactory atmosphere by his sudden cancellation of leave. He hoped this demonstration of wisdom and statesmanship would be welcomed by all.

ANOTHER MILE-STONE

But Nothing To Enthuse Over Congress Success

CUTTACK, May 4.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the end of the Orissa impasse, Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhury, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, said:—

"The Congress has won. The Governor having cancelled his leave has done the thing gracefully as desired. There is nothing to enthuse over this as this is but a small one in the chain of probable future tussles. Such vigilant fights may help us to make autonomy real but the path to freedom is more difficult. The Congressmen in the province should redouble their efforts to make the organisation of the masses complete on the true spirit of non-violence and sacrifice. The termination of the present crisis in this manner should also be an eye-opener to those who by minimising the gravity of the situation were unwittingly going against the interests of the country and were helping autocracy to survive"

ANOTHER MILE-STONE

Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, said:—

"This is another mile-stone in the forward constitutional move of the Congress. I consider this a great constitutional victory inasmuch as the scope of the Government of India Act has been enlarged in respect of the appointment of Governors. It is not only an exclusive concern of the Secretary of State, but also of the people. I hope the convention sought to be established by the All-India Congress Committee will now easily be accepted. The Ministers and the Governor are to be congratulated for the parts they have played respectively in this connection. The tense situation that was being created has now eased and in future all such trouble may easily be avoided if only due regard be paid in time to the party in majority".—United Press.

FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH

Congress Gain In Orissa Climb-Down

MADRAS, May 4.

"I feel very much gratified that His Majesty's Government and His Excellency the Viceroy have intervened at last and saved a situation, which would have proved to be a set-back not only to the progress of the Province of Orissa but would also have had serious repercussions in all other Congress-governed provinces", observed the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, interviewed by a "United Press" representative in connection with the solution of the Orissa crisis this morning.

Mr. Giri continuing said: "The Congress by such incidents is going from strength to strength and Mahatma Gandhi is to be congratulated for his statesmanship. The incident also proves the indifference with which the Congress Ministers treat these offices and the spirit of independence which they have always exhibited to preserve the self-respect and dignity of the country and its flag".

The Hon. Mr. S Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, on hearing the news of the solution of the crisis in Orissa expressed his deep appreciation of the timely intervention of the higher authorities to avert a situation which would otherwise have proved disasterous to the country as a whole. He added that he was glad that now the Congress Ministers in Orissa would continue their office and push on with their constructive activities unhampered.—United Press.

Does Ceylon Dump Her Copra Into India?

Goods Are Sold At Open Auctions, Says Trade Commissioner

The Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India writes:—

It is announced that an official delegation of the Travancore Government intends to discuss with the authorities at Simla the question of raising the existing import duty on copra from Rs. 40 per ton to Rs. 100 with the object of protecting the indigenous industry against competition from Ceylon in this connection it is alleged that Ceylon dumps her copra into India at distress prices and has thereby contributed largely to the "calamitous" fall of copra prices in recent years.

CEYLON COPRA IMPORTS

India started importing Ceylon copra from about the year 1932. In 1930 her imports were nearly 70 tons; this rose in 1932 to 14,000 tons since when India's purchases in Ceylon have continued to mount reaching the peak (50,000 tons) in 1936. In 1937 the imports were 47,830 tons.

Now the purchases of copra by India in Ceylon have coincided with a sharp fall in prices and have possibly been accelerated by it. In the quinquennium before 1932 the average price fetched by Ceylon copra was Rs. 12.35 per cwt.

It will be admitted that the Indian cocoanut oil crushing industry has made vast strides in recent years. The two mills at Karachi are said to crush between them about 600,000 bags of copra in a year. The mills at Bombay and at Cochin require almost an equal quantity if not more annually.

SOLD AT OPEN AUCTION

It is well-known that all copra for export from Ceylon is required by law to be sold at open auctions in Colombo; the Indian miller or his agent bids for his requirements at these auctions and purchases only if the bidded price suits his needs at market parity. Some of the Indian millers have their own branches in Colombo and communicate Indian prices daily by cable directing them to bid up to a certain figure and not beyond. I have it on the authority of one of the biggest Indian crushers that the present Ceylon prices although absurdly low do not suit them at market parity. It is clear therefore that Ceylon does not dump her produce into India at distress prices. Dumping cannot arise where there are open auctions and where even to-day's quotations may be materially different from the highest price that had ruled yesterday.

CEYLON PRODUCERS HIT

Ceylon producers are just as badly hit as the South Indian producers by the continuously steady fall in prices. The Ceylonese, more perhaps than even the South Indians are entirely dependent for their livelihood on their cocoanut plantations and have in most cases to pay high rates of interest to the South Indian moneylenders for the loans taken for augmenting, improving and cultivating their estates. The present low prices, if continued longer, will spell greater ruin to them as they are wont to place all their eggs only in one basket.

OFFICIAL CROP FORECASTS

The official crop forecasts issued by the Government of India reveal an increase by over 33 per cent. in the crops of groundnut and an increase by over 9 per cent. in the crops of gingelly in the present year. The price of groundnuts in July 1937 was Rs. 8-2-0 per candy of 560lb. Indian copra was then Rs. 71 per candy of 630lb. Groundnuts sagged in December 1937 to Rs. 6-1-3 and copra correspondingly to Rs. 58. To-day groundnuts are quoted only at Rs. 5-9 and copra at Rs. 50. Are any further arguments necessary to disprove the fallacy that the present low prices of Indian copra are due to an influx of forced importation from Ceylon?

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

There will be a new bus service by the Bandra Bus Service from the Santa Cruz Station to Khar Station and 'vice versa'. The route will be from Santa Cruz Station to Station Road, Poddar School, Wireless Station, then past Saraswat Colony to Linking Road, Gazdar's Colony and then to Khar Station. The return journey to be by the same route. The service will be similar to Khar, Danda Service. The buses will run from the 5th instant. The charges will be uniform 1 anna per adults and 1|2 anna for children. The service will be useful especially for those residing in Saraswat Colony and Guzdar Colony. The buses will run from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the interval of 10 minutes between 9 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. and of 15 minutes during the rest of the day.

Orissa Premier's Tribute To Governor's Cancellation Of Leave

CUTTACK, May 4.

In the Orissa Assembly to-day, the Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das made a detailed statement explaining the circumstances which led to the feared ministerial crisis and how it was averted.

He said that three days before the notification of Mr. Dain's appointment as Acting-Governor of Orissa, he had received information about the proposed appointment and had lodged his protest against the appointment on the ground that the officer had been serving in the machinery of administration of the Province and had been elevated to the position of Governor, without consulting the Ministry, and also on the ground that the office of Governor being one of prestige and authority, the choice should not have fallen on one, who had been serving under the Ministry.

Some correspondence passed between him and Sir John Hubback which he did not propose to make public. The situation was gloomy till 9-45 a.m. to-day. But when he was starting for Puri, he received a telephone call from the Governor to say that he had cancelled his leave.

He said the Communique explained how His Excellency had handled the situation tactfully and expressed his appreciation that the Governor, in spite of considerations of health, had preferred to cancel his leave to avoid a crisis. He also assured the House that they had no personal grievance against Mr. Dain, who had rendered great services to Orissa.—A.P.

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Bombay Ministers' Views On "Orissa Events"

BOMBAY, May 4.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, when he was interviewed regarding the ending of the impasse in Orissa, refused to say anything at this stage.

Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, the Home Minister, expressed his satisfaction at the turn of events.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, stated:

"It was highly improper that a small matter should have been kept hanging fire so long by the British statesmen. In the ordinary course, the mistake ought to have been rectified when it was detected that they had made the mistake, and not the Congress.

"Instead, they waited till the eleventh hour. It shows that there is no real desire on their part to leave clear the field for popular Ministers.

"I only hope that all is well that ends well."

The Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. L. M. Patil, observed that it was a great victory for the Congress, which proved conclusively that it means business.

"The British Government wanted to test whether the Congress was serious on the matter it took up," declared Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister. "I should have thought that they ought to have known better.

"After having committed the mistake, it was folly to have delayed the rectification of the same."

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, the Public Works Minister said: "The attitude of the Governor was determined by the Congress Ministry. Though it was done at the eleventh hour, the decision was graceful."—United Press.

The Reception Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Political Conference has unanimously elected Mr. Syed Ahmed, pleader of Sohagpur, as President of the Karell session of the Conference to be held on May 11 and 12.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1938

CONTROL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Primary Education Bill, which has passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly and is now before the Council, will not be long in becoming law. Both its principle, namely, greater control of primary education by Government, and most of its salient provisions have been widely accepted by the public and many differences of opinion about the details of the Bill were composed by the Select Committee. The result was that when the Bill was considered clause by clause serious opposition was confined to but a few of the clauses. In general terms the opposition was to the effect that the Bill went too far in centralising educational administration and was therefore reactionary and undemocratic. The objection was ably answered by Premier Kher and also by Mr. Munshi, who pointed out that even in countries like Socialist Spain, Communist Russia and France, education was centralised and controlled by Government, that in England, too, the main features of education were controlled by the Ministry of Education. The speedy passage of the Bill through the Council is a foregone conclusion.

Avoid Friction

The strongest opposition in the Assembly was concentrated on those sections of the Bill which dealt with the composition of the Provincial Board and Local School Boards and the latter's control over the Administrative officers. The composition of the Boards we have considered at length before. As regards the control of a Local School Board over its Administration Officer, we much wish the Board was given a little more control than it possesses under the Bill. At present the Board appoints its own executive officer, subject to Government's approval, and has full control over him. It is now generally admitted that that control has been scandalously abused by many Boards and that, therefore, it should be curbed to a certain extent. Under the Bill the Administrative officer is to be appointed by and be a servant of the Government and his pay, powers and duties are to be prescribed by rules. We fear that this leaves to the Board little control over its own chief executive officer and that the change may cause much friction between Government and the Boards. The only hope is that Government will appoint the officers in consultation with and as far as possible with the approval of the Boards concerned and that friction between the two will be prevented by strong public opinion.

Improvement Possible

It is interesting to note that the Bombay Liberals who met in conference at Satara and mercilessly criticised almost everything done by the Bombay Congress Cabinet admitted that the Primary Education Bill was on right lines and only regretted that before Local Bodies were deprived of their powers they should have been given an opportunity to express their views on the subject. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, the President of the conference, was unsparing in his condemnation of the way the Local Boards had mismanaged primary education. He said: "The Local Boards and the school-boards in the districts have no doubt been the seed-plot of mismanagement, neglect, nepotism and corruption all round. And I cannot withhold by praise from the Government for curtailing the powers of these bodies especially in regard to the appointment and transference of teachers,—powers which these bodies did not know to exercise impartially, efficiently and properly for the furtherance of primary elucation in their control." Mr. Chandavarker did not object to the provisions of the Bill in question but only objected that it was rushed through with undue haste and the local bodies had no time to express their views thereon. Now, as a matter of fact the principle of the Bill has been recommended by most educationists in the Presidency for some years past and the Bill is on the lines suggested by the Committee which was appointed a few months ago by the Central Educational Advisory Board and of which Mr. Kher himself was the Chairman. Moreover, though the Bill has been before the public for over a month, no Local Board has protested against it. The Bill is certainly not perfect in balancing the legitimate rights of the Government and the Boards. But it is certain that Government will not hesitate to improve it at the earliest possible date in the light of experience.

All Is Well

The British authorities concerned deserve to be congratulated on the good sense they have displayed in averting a grave crisis in Orissa by accepting in time the Constitutional principle for which the local Cabinet stood. That principle is nothing more than that a subordinate servant of a Cabinet should never be appointed as Governor for any length of time. Everybody admitted that the principle was sound and that never had any personal considerations been imported into the dispute. It is, therefore, a wonder that the principle was not promptly accepted. Probably it was thought that Gandhiji could be "samjaoed" with an assurance that the person appointed as Governor would not go back to his former post. But in the first place this was no concession at all and, secondly, where a principle is concerned Gandhiji is adamant, as his statement on the subject clearly shows. Disconcerted by that statement and the Orissa Cabinet's determination to fight for its principle at any cost, the higher authorities yielded just before it was too late. It is, however, better late than never. And it is much to be hoped the authorities have by now fully realised that while the Congress is not over-anxious to seek a constitutional crisis, it will never shirk one if one is forced upon it.

Race-Courses Bill

The Official Bill amending the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act of 1912 had little difficulty in passing all its three readings in the Legislative Assembly on Monday, the whole thing being over in less than two hours. The Bill, so far as it went, was non-controversial. Its main objects, as Mr. Munshi explained, were to Indianise the Royal Western India Turf Club, to encourage Indian horse-breeding and provide better facilities for the training of Indian jockeys. These are unexceptionable objects and it may be presumed that the suggestions already made by Mr. Munshi to the Club to give effect to these objects will be duly accepted by that body. As regards the suggestion that the gambling element in racing should be eliminated, Mr. Munshi said that it was not practicable at present. But it is possible to minimise that element very soon and gradually to eliminate it for all practical purposes. The reforms that Mr. Munshi has is view will have the effect of promoting horse-breeding in India which should be the principal object of racing and of keeping Indian money in India. As he pointed out "the expenses of the Turf Club would make even the Public Works Department officials shudder and the remuneration that some officials of the Turf Club received was such that in comparison with it, the Lee Concessions for the Indian Civil Service would fade into insignificance." We congratulate the Home Minister on the firm stand he has taken in regard to the reform of the Royal Bombay Turf Club.

BRITISH LABOUR AND ARMS ISSUE

Government's Delaying Tactics

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON (Saturday): April 23.

The Government has apparently made up its mind to adopt for the time being "delaying tactics" in its dealings with the unions on the arms issue.

As one acute observer put it yesterday: "They've gone in for guerilla warfare. . . avoiding a showdown on the central front and intensifying their work behind the union lines."

Although it is no secret that the Government has discussed in very considerable detail with the employers the kind of demands they want to make, they refuse to answer the unions' demands for a full statement of just what it is the Government is asking.

Instead they get "pep talks" and sermons on patriotism from Chamberlain, Halifax, Inskip.

The strategist of all this behind the scenes is probably Sir Horace Wilson, naminally the Industrial Adviser to the Government and now occupying a peculiar and powerful position as a principal adviser to the Government on practically everything—including foreign policy.

Sir Horace Wilson was one of the central figures in the negotiations which opened the way to the talks with Mussolini.

Contact With Union Leader

He has been equally active—and here of course his experience and "contacts" as Industrial Adviser are particularly useful—in the plans for "dealing" with the unions and dragging them into "co-operation" with the Government's arms policy, involving submission, too, to the employers' demands.

There is at least one prominent trade union leader whose close and regular contact with Sir Horace Wilson during the past few weeks has given rise to a good deal of speculation.

The campaign to weaken and break up union resistance to the demands of the Government and the employers for "a general agreement to co-operate" stretches beyond the borders of this country.

Here is a typical example of the sort of thing that is going on.

On Thursday, April 14, there was a secret meeting in Paris, attended by, among others, de Brouckere and Adler, of the Labbour and Socialist International Federation of Trades Unions, and three British Labour leaders.

The meeting was addressed by a representative of the Spanish Government who explained the situation in Spain, pointed out both the absurdity of the sort of defeatism that is being spread by the enemy propagandists, and the most urgent need for arms from abroad.

In view of the attitude taken by the engineers in Britain, and the obviously growing demand of British labour—the miners, for example—for action to force the giving of aid to Spain, it had been supposed that the British Labour leaders at the conference would take a lead in suggesting methods of pressure on the British Government.

To the astonishment of several of those present, the principal British representatives on the contrary said that—

It was quite out of the question for the unions to bring pressure on the Government by armament programme because the British workers themselves were not in favour of that.

This extraordinary assertion of course had a depressing and discouraging effect upon the French and naturally supported all those who were in fact unwilling to do anything for Spain.

Blaming It On The French.

Thereupon the British Labour men came back to London, and—having themselves created a feeling of discouragement in their French colleagues and prevented action being taken—proceeded to spread the story that "the French don't really want to do anything, so it is no use our doing anything either."

This sort of propaganda is regarded by the Government strategists as one of their most effective methods of "working behind the union lines."

GOA LOTTERIES

Detrimental To Interests Of Masses

(By An Economic Correspondent)

As I have emphasised throughout in the earlier series of articles dealing with the question of Goa-British Indian Customs Union the monopoly of sale enjoyed by the Goa lotteries in British Indian territory has no compensatory feature in the customs policy adopted by the colonial administration. And now that the question of sale of the lotteries promoted by certain groups of interests in Goa has come in for discussion by the Government of Bombay it would be worthwhile to consider the monopoly in its wider aspects.

Ethics Of Gambling

The unfortunate impression is allowed to remain, it must be pointed out at the outset, that the lotteries represent Goan interests, that is to say, those of the people of Goa. As a matter of fact, the lotteries are as much an evil in Goa as they are here and there is a strong public opinion which deprecates the entire institution of lotteries of the Goan type in so far as it involves financial loss to the mass of people whose income level is extremely depressed and for whom it exercises almost a narcotic influence. Anyone who is familiar with, or interested in the conditions of Goan masses can correctly assess the amount of harm that these lotteries cause amongst the majority of poorer classes and it is exactly because these classes are the most susceptible to the attraction of lotteries that they come, after alcoholism, as the gravest evil in Goa. There is hardly any moral issue involved in the addition to lotteries as one of the forms of gambling which, after all, forms part of a social system that is a gamble itself One could not possibly object to the "bhatcar" with a huge unearned income indulging in the special thrills of lottery that cannot make a very big hole in his income. But even a wretched rupee goes a very long way for the sweated and half hungry "mundcar" and feeds many more mouths in the appalling poverty of Goan villages.

Eloquent Figures

But the biggest sale of these lottery tickets is organised in the whole of our province as well as in this city and there is hardly a village that does not have an agent promoting it amongst a local clientele. The lottery is a fairly prosperous business for everybody concerned in its far-flung organisation except, of course, the victims. The extent of lottery transactions can easily be judged by the figures of annual net profits cleared up by the "charitable" institutions that promote this lucrative business. I have not in my possession the latest statistics, but the statistics culled from the official "Anuario Estatistico" can be accepted as a fair basis of a working average.

"Charitable" Santa Casa Organisation

The Santa Casa da Misericordia: Receipts Rs. 1,994,687-8-0; Aid to hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 84,701-12-2; Other expenses Rs. 1,681,291-5-2.

The Santa Casa "charitable" organisation is one of the many but most important lottery in Goa and one may well wonder what the last head of expenditure called "outras" may signify. The disproportion between grants to hospitals or expenditure incurred by running them and the 'other expenditure is quite phenomenal It is understood that the extra-medical expenditure includes grants to "mesticos" and political organisations claiming to function in the interests of Goan emigrants. The money with which all this good and 'charitable' work is carried on comes out of grant savings invariably earned the pockets of the British Indian public and the emigrants. It absorbs a pretty big portion of emigrant savings invariably earned in British territory and one has no doubt that the people of Goa would be distinctly benefited if the lotteries were covered under the ordinary law of gambling and lotteries.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPAN IN TROUBLE?

The Japanese offensive which was intended to deliver a decisive blow on Chinese resistance has failed to achieve its objective. Not only have the Chinese not been brought to their knees, they are giving kick for kick and blow for blow and, evidently with interest. According to a Chinese spokesman they have started a counter-offensive and even hope that, if the enemy does not receive substantial reinforcements, they will succeed in clearing him out of the Shansi province. This does not seem to be an exactly wild hope. There is a report from Tokio that the Japanese Government are going partially to enforce the National Mobilisation Act, a measure which gives wide powers to the Government over all national activities, economic, labour and so on. The promulgation of the Act immediately after the Japanese offensive and on the eve of the Chinese counter-offensive is an eloquent commentary on the situation.

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

The citizens of Poona did well to hold a meeting and denounce the violent hooliganism to which certain Congress and Socialist leaders were subjected the other day in a meeting of Maharashtra Hindu Youths, in which, be it noted, were present such prominent Hindu Sabha leaders as Mr Savarkar, Doctor Moonje and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. That hooliganism deserves the severest condemnation of all right-thinking men. We do not know what the gallant and over-enthusiastic gentlemen think of their heroism the victims of which were not only well-known leaders of the people, but also some women and children. But the irony, as pointed out by Mr. Gadgil of assaulting unarmed people and even women and children at a meeting held to urge the repeal of the Arms Act, is obvious. We wish they realised it We wish also that they heeded the warning uttered by Messrs. Gadgil, Shankarrao Deo, Deogirikar and others. For, nothing is truer than the fact that violence and communalism bring ultimately their own Nemesis. And Congress is too great and too big to be discredited by such tactics. The incident which took place at Poona brings into prominent relief the necessity of organising a force of trained volunteers by Provincial Congress Committees. Such volunteers, trained in non-violence, will be able to check hooliganism. The Hindustani Seva Dal did splendid service to the Congress before it was banned. We trust the Working Committee, which is to meet in Bombay next week, will take some practical steps in reviving the Dal.

MAKESHIFT COMPROMISE

Prominent Hindu and Muslim representatives of Chapra in Bihar have come to an agreement in connection with the singing of "Bande Mataram" in local schools. According to this agreement Hindu students will sing "Bande Mataram" and Muslim students Iqbal's famous poem "Hindustan Hamara". While we are glad that unnecessary and senseless trouble has thus been averted, we must emphasise that this must not be regarded as anything but a temporary and makeshift compromise, and the sooner it is substituted by something permanent and uniform, the better. Nationalism demands that there should be one national song to be sung by all Indians as Indians. Separate "national" song sung by separate communities reduces nationalism to an intolerable farce In this connection we feel we must impress upon Congress authorities the urgency of solving the problem. A committee was appointed a long time ago for the purpose. What is it doing?

POLICE AND PUBLIC

One of the happiest results of the assumption of office by the Congress is the change that has come over the public services and not least over the police. The relations between the police and the public in this country have been generally far from cordial, owing to very obvious reasons. But now that popular governments are in power, there is no reason why the old antipathy should continue any longer. In this connection the words of advice addressed by the Premier of Bihar to the provincial police deserve to be widely perused He appealed to them to be inbued with the spirit of service. To the millions of poor villagers the policemen is the visible emblem of authority and the prestige of the Government itself can be said to be in the hands of every individual policeman. The policeman thus, like Caesar's wife, ought to be above suspicion and to him there can be no better religion than the protection of the life and property of humblest member of the public regardless of creed or caste. Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha rightly observed that a policeman could be as great a patriot as anybody else. The public on their part ought to show a more sympathetic appreciation of the arduous and often very thankless nature of the policeman's duties.

EDUCATION & FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We published yesterday a summary of the report of Mr. G. A. Small, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, in regard to the education of hill tribes with particular reference to Missionary activities in that behalf. It merits attention because the position discussed by Mr. Small obtains almost everywhere in India and constitutes the essential basis of educational service that foreign missions are supposed to be rendering in this country. Says Mr. Small:—

> "While acknowledgment must be made of the debt owed to the Missions for their work as pioneers in the field of education, it must also be recognised that the missions have interested themselves solely with the object of Christianising the children....."

Mr. Small's exposure of Missionary activities in exploiting the ignorance of backward tribes—for this what exactly it all means—is significant, because he will naturally err, if necessary, on the side of sympathy for the missionaries. We do not want to say more but we do hope the Assam Government, whatever its political complexion, will realise its duties in the light of Mr. Small's revelations.

Claims Of Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

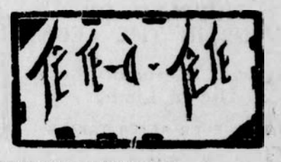
Sir,—"Ser-Apis" appears to be a mongrel type of Apis, belonging to the 'order' of Hymenoptera which live in "communities consisting of males, females and neuters, the two latter with venomous stings."

This mongrel Apis brought honey to Dr. Dhawale "for having rendered a great service to the public", took a good bite at the oft maligned quack, snarling "You! exploiting my field!" and made its exit, wasping Dr Dhawale, humming at the same time, "You are a simpleton, as you believe that Homoeopathy is a science of medicine. Mind well! I am convinced that Homoeopathy is all pure nonsense and that there is no science in it at all".

Sir, I have been musing all the while that if Ser-Apis is convinced that "Homoeopathy is all pure nonsense and that there is no science in it at all, why does this Apis insist that "before any one is allowed to practise Homoeopathy, he must have undergone a proper medical training on modern lines?" A scientific training on modern lines to practise unscientific things! A fine reasoning indeed!

But some one tells me just now that one should not expect others to be reasonable when they are furious and when their vested interests are involved in any consideration.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."



WITHOUT COMMENT —

"....it must also be recognised that the Missions have interested themselves in education solely with the object of Christianising the children."

—Report of Director of Public Instruction, Assam, on the education of Hill Tribes.

* * *

According to the "Manchester Guardian," "the Congress case against Mr. Dain's assumption of office is water tight."

But then, the British case against cancellation of Mr. Dain's appointment is, on the other hand, prestige tight.

Which has, however, burst.

* * *

Yes, it has unfortunately burst.

We duly sympathise with all concer—we mean we profoundly sympathise with His Excellency Sir John Hubback for having had to cancel a well-deserved rest.

And we also congratulate him.

* * *

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar opposed the introduction of adult franchise. He pointed out that the Muslim community would be handicapped because *the women of that community could not go to the polling booths owing to their purdah."* (our italics).

You would probably yield to a feeling of amazement that Muslim leaders should be so utterly ignorant of customs, manners and life of the "Muslim community."

But please remember that an authentic Muslim Leaguer like Mr. Chundrigar almost invariably talks of a small section in terms of the whole community.

That is their *grand raison d'etre.*

And we wish Minister Patil had not questioned the truth of Mr. Chundrigar's statement by quoting actual figures from N. W. F. P. and Assam.

To do so is to convict oneself of anti-Muslim Hindu-Congress communalism.

* * *

What? Who is Mr. Chundrigar? He is the eminent Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Presidency.

* * *

Your remark that Islam is based on democracy irrespective of sex distinctions is irrelevant.

It simply does not apply here. For, Muslim "leaders" do not deny the franchise to upper class ladies. In fact, they do not even deny them membership of the Muslim League.

They are merely opposed to adult franchise.

* * *

MR. JINNAH'S DENIAL

"Did Not Express Wish To See Mr. Gandhi"

—Headlines.

All right. If he insists on attributing the whole credit to the Mahatma, we don't mind.

* * *

"When the special train arrived at Bologna Herr Hitler was greeted by the whistles of 200 engines in siding"—Rome message.

What a noisy Bedlam. And how appropriate!!

* * *

"TOKIO, May 3.

The Japanese Government have decided to promulgate an Imperial Ordinance, partially enforcing the National Mobilisation Act"—Reuter.

Poor chaps. They can't help it.

The partial will, we are afraid, be followed in due course of irresistible events by complete enforcement.

But what will follow that?

* * *

The Japanese Government, says Tokio, are shortly making another vigorous protest to the Soviet Government regarding the activity of Soviet airmen in China.

Poor chaps, again.

But Litvinoff, the cynical humorist, will again remind the harassed Japanese that there is no war in China.

* * *

"I hear you've given that pretty maid of yours notice."

"Yes. I found that she approved of my taste in face powder, cigarettes, jewellery—and husband!"

INDIA'S MONEY MUST REMAIN IN INDIA

Why Bombay Govt. Wants To Control Horse Racing

KHER INTRODUCES PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Brisk business was done in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Wednesday, when the City of Bombay Police Act Amending Bill and the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act Amending Bill were passed.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, introduced the Primary Education Act Amending Bill and moved for its first reading.

ANOMALIES OF TURF CLUB MUST GO

The speech of the only European member of the Upper House evoked a spirited reply from the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, that racing or no racing, Indian money must remain in India.

He pointed out that the expenses of the Turf Club would make even the Public Works Department officials shudder and the remuneration that some officials of the Truf Club received was such that in comparison with it, the Lee Concessions for the Indian Civil Service would fade into insignificance.

The Prime Minister moving for the first reading of the Primary Education Act Amendment Bill, hoped that after the Bill was passed, a new era would commence in the field of primary education in the Province.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday with the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair.

The City of Bombay Police Act Amending Bill was taken up for consideration clause by clause.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment to the effect that in the matter of examination of witnesses, on behalf of the persons to be deported, the procedure followed by the Courts under Sec. 257 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be adopted by the Police Commissioner. The amendment was accepted by the Home Minister, who suggested the above amendment as a compromise against the original amendment of Mr. Joshi, who insisted that the Commissioner "shall" examine the witnesses.

An amendment of Mr. Joshi that the life of the Bill should be restricted to two years was lost, 9 voting for and 17 against.

The motion for the third reading of the Bill was adopted.

TURF CLUB CONTROL.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, moved the Bill to amend the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, be read for the first time.

In his speech the Home Minister pointed out that until a few months ago, only 4 per cent. of the stake money was allotted to Indian horses, 20 per cent. to Arab horses and the rest to the Australian and English horses. Some time ago, the 4 per cent. allotment was raised to 6 per cent.

INDIANISATION PLAN.

Government were at present conducting negotiations with the Royal Western India Turf Club. The issues were firstly that Government should get 3 lakhs of rupees more from the licence fees, secondly, that this year the stake money on Indian horses should be 12 per cent. and that within a period of five years, the amount should be raised progressively upto 45 per cent. Then there were foreign jockeys. In one year 58 jockeys had made 4 lakhs of rupees during 37 days of races. But there were no facilities for Indian jockeys. Government wanted that at every meet at least one race should be allotted to Riding Boys and Apprentices as was done for the jockeys. Then there was another condition that the Turf Club should open a school for the training of the personnel so that within a period of five years, the staff members could be Indianised to the greatest extent possible. At present there were 350 Club members and about 1,600 Stand Members. The Club members practically controlled the affairs of the Club and they were predominantly European. Government wanted that the number of Club Members should be raised to 500.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia said that he could not congratulate the Home Minister on this Bill, because no attempt was made to wipe out gambling on the race-course. Government should run the races themselves and utilise the money for hospitals or auction the licence and give it to the highest bidder. That money could be utilised for relieving the distress of the people. He did not oppose the Bill.

A WARNING.

Mr. F. Stones said that he was not opposing the Bill. At the same time he wanted to express his personal views as he was a member of the Turf Club, but he was not authorised to say what he was going to say either by the Turf Club or by his constituency. He wanted to sound a note of warning against possible weakness in the plans that Government might formulate. Government should adjust the taxation in such a way that while it yielded a fair return to Government, at the same time it should not be such an over-load as to drive people into worse aspects of gambling. Government should consider the advice given by men who were interested in the development of horse-breeding and knew about horse-racing, instead of listening to the advice of self-seeking sycophants.

He did not wish that the members of the House should be under the impression that the development of Indian horse-breeding was held up on account of the preponderance of European members in Turf Club. On the other hand, Indian horse-breeding had reached its present stage through the efforts of men like Major Van Renan, Col. Cole and Sir Victor Sassoon. While it was contended that there were not enough stakes allotted for Indian horses, the Turf Club Members thought that there were not enough horses to be allotted more stake money.

CLUB MAKES HUGE PROFITS.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi replying to the debate said that this was not the occasion to discuss the ethics of gambling. Coming, however, to the present Bill, the Home Minister pointed out that he had personally gone through the accounts of the Turf Club and found that the Club had a huge margin left, out of which it could contribute more money to Government. The amounts drawn by some of the officials would make the Lee Concessions for the Indian Civil Service shrink into insignificance. He agreed with Mr. Stones that Government should not over-tax anybody. But the member was mistaken if he thought that a tax of Rs. 3 lakhs was going to hit the Turf Club hard. Again, it was said that Government should not act upon the advice of sycophants.

The Home Minister observed that every investigation was based on facts, furnished by the Turf Club themselves. He had personally consulted about 20 experts on horse-racing outside the Committee. He had, after all, these enquiries, come to the conclusion that the affairs of the Royal Western India Turf Club should be placed on a better footing, if it were to work under a licence to be granted by a popular Government, responsible to a popular Legislature.

He would assure every racegoer that the public in India would not tolerate any Turf Club if it was nothing but an institution to subsidise horse-breeding in foreign countries or if it was going to be an Exchange for transferring Indian money to foreign lands. In this age or in future, no Government would be prepared to patronise foreign horse-breeding at the expense of the people of India. The Royal Western India Turf Club should alter their attitude. Indian money should remain in India racing or no racing. Somebody had suggested that there should be bullock-cart racing. Happy would be the day, when the Indian cartman received such encouragement.

The motion for the first reading was passed. The Bill passed through the other stages, without evoking further discussion.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, then moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, be read a first time. The Prime Minister said that this was one of the most important legislations introduced either in the Lower House or this House, since the formation of the new legislatures. He said so because the consequences of any change in any educational system were bound to affect the future of a country to a very great extent. Education was most important from the point of view of the advance of the country. And in this country with so little education, it must be their endeavour to supply finance to provide machinery for efficient administration and to revise curriculum, so that in as short a time as possible, they could provide free, compulsory education to the people in the province. After the House would pass the present Bill, the Hon. Mr. Kher observed, many salutary changes would be brought about which would improve efficiency in administration.

After explaining the several provisions of the Bill, the Prime Minister pointed out that there were so many clauses in the Bill, because many of the rules of the past, were sought to be incorporated in the Act itself.

The changes that were contemplated meant not merely better control over school boards, but meant the definite undertaking of responsibility by the State in the matter of education.

He expected that after the Bill was passed, they might be safely said to have entered a new era in the field of education of the people of the province. The Bill was thoroughly discussed in the Lower House. Nearly 120 amendments were tabled and these were considered in the Select Committee. After that 110 fresh amendments were again tabled and every conceivable point of the Bill was thoroughly discussed. The minority communities were engaged in regular tug-of-war over several provisions.

Prof. S. R. Davar: Not the Parsis.

Prime Minister: I must say that the Parsis are very prudent. (Laughter.)

He therefore commended the Bill for the acceptance by the House.

At this stage the House adjourned till Thursday (to-day) 1 p.m.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA ON MAY 10

Mansa State Peasants' Representative Council Decision

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

A representative Council of the peasants of Mansa State decided to-day to launch a forest Satyagraha on May 10 by cutting trees "en masse" in all villages between 10 and 12 in the morning with a view to intensifying the "no-tax campaign" which has been going on there for over four months. —A. P.

IN BOMBAY'S FOOTSTEPS

Madras Move To Make Clove Boycott Effective

MADRAS, May 4.

Seventeen hundred and sixty-five bales of cloves booked from Zanzibar reached the Madras Harbour to-day per s.s. "Incomati". More than half the number of the bags were landed and stocked in the godown before noon.

In view of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's (President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee) telegram to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, to Mr. Satyamurti, President of the Madras District Congress Committee, and to the Madras Boycott Committee, and in view of the statement of Mr. Satyamurti that, for causes beyond their control, the Clove Boycott Committee could not persuade the merchants not to clear the consignment, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, himself, has taken up the task of appealing to the merchants in this connection.

Mr. Mudaliar has invited the merchants to meet him to-night to consider the situation.—United Press.

JAPANESE LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

Chientang River Crossed: Advance East Of Hangchow

TOKIO, May 4.

According to Japanese reports, Japanese forces in Hangchow area have begun an offensive against Chinese troops, who have been attacking the Japanese rear. The Chientang River has been crossed by the Japanese who are now advancing on strategic points to the East of Hangchow.—Reuter.

Heavy Casualties In Bombardment

BARCELONA, May 4.

Over 50 persons were killed and a considerable number wounded, in this last bombardment which, though it lasted only for half an hour, is described as one of the worst in the war.—Reuter.

Chinese Claim Advance

HANKOW, May 4.

The Chinese officially claim that after a night-long battle in South Shantung they have advanced a further five miles in North-east Taierchwang. They also claim to have cut the Japanese line between Linyi and Tancheng.—Reuter.

LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST

Discussion On Tea Tax Bill In Commons

LONDON, May 4.

Labourites delivered an onslaught on the Tea Tax Bill in the Commons when moving an amendment for the reduction of duty on non-Empire tea to four pence instead of eight pence. They described the tax as a mean and contemptible hitting to the poorest.

It is further said that the workers were being compelled to buy cheaper tea which meant foreign tea.

Mr. Page-Croft regretted Sir John Simon's proposal as a narrowed Empire preference. It was supremely important he continued to mai in the proportion of tea coming from India especially with a view to the negotiations for better facilities for Lancashire products entering India.

Sir John Simon replying emphasised that the democratic principle was all contributing for common defence.

The amendment was defeated by 229 votes to 129.

Peace Or War In Europe?

ROME, May 4.

The shadow of Central Europe will lie over the talks between Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, to-day. Fresh from last night's "Roman Triumph," the Fuehrer will receive the Duce this morning, at the Quirinal Palace, for conversation. Herr Hitler will then drive to the Pantheon. The burial place of the Kings of Italy, and to the tomb of the unknown warrior, where he will lay a wreath.

At noon he will proceed to the Palazzo Venezia to return Signor Mussolini's visit and to have an hour's further conversation. It is expected that they will discuss the Rome-Berlin Axis, in the light of the principal events since their last meeting.

Italians consider that the question of war or peace in Central Europe may depend on the Duce's attitude. It is believed that the Duce realises that the Anglo-Italian Agreement and the pending Franco-Italian Agreement are popular with the man-in-the-street in Italy.—Reuter.

Senate Passes U. P. Naval Exansion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 4.

By 56 votes to 28 the Senate passed the Naval Expansion Bill. The bill now returns to the House of Representatives for action on the Senate's recommendation.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ARAB SHOT DEAD

JERUSALEM, May 4.

Another Arab was shot dead, while sitting in a cafe at Haifa, making six Arab civilians and six Arab constables killed by terrorists in Palestine during the week. The new phase of lawlessness includes numerous kidnappings, armed robberies, and raids on villages and is believed to be aimed at terrorization of the peasants, who are becoming unwilling to help the rebels and is tiring of the continued unrest.—Reuter.

Two Officials Killed In Roof Collapse

PESHAWAR: May 4.

A roof collapse tragedy resulting in the death of two P.W.D. officials occurred this evening.

Khan Sahib Faqir Mohd. Khan, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Majidullah Khan, Executive Engineer and Mr. Nebhraj Khatri, Overseer, P.W.D. ascended the roof of the Victoria Jubilee Hall, which is under repairs. The roof came down with a crash. All the three falling down to the floor below.

Mr. Faqir Mohd. Khan and Mr. Nebhraj Khatri died on the spot. Mr. Majid Ullah Khan was removed to the Lady Reading Hospital in a critical condition.

The sad news was received at the Premier's house just when Mahatma Gandhi had returned from the Islamia College after addressing the students and was getting ready for prayers. The Premier, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and others at once proceeded to the spot.

The Frontier Assembly recently held its session in the Victoria Jubilee.—A.P.

MILITARY STILL AT SIKAR

Public Committee Demands Its Withdrawal

(From A Correspondent.)

SIKAR, May 4.

Hartal was completely called off. Peace is prevailing everywhere. Rajputs and Jats have returned home. Offices and Courts have not yet opened.

The Public Committee meeting held this morning decided not to interfere in any way in the Administration but to offer peaceful "Satyagraha" till Capt. Webb and Mr. Bapna are removed. Before the meeting was held leaders of the Public Committee conferred with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and consequently arrived at the above-said decision.

PUBLIC DEMAND

Jaipur Military is still at Sikar. Public are still in apprehension. The Public Committee has sent telegrams to the Resident, Rajputana, Resident, Jaipur, Premier of Jaipur and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jaipur to withdraw military immediately and remove Capt. Webb and Mr. Bapna in order to establish confidence of the public in the administration.

Why Keep Terms Secret?

SIKAR, May 4.

Informed circles here apprehend mass Satyagraha campaign started shortly, despite an agreement reported to have been arrived at between Rao Raja of Sikar and the Jaipur authorities.

Opinion has been freely expressed here that the Jaipur authorities wanted to lull the people of Sikar into a false sense of security and then disarm the Thakores of Sikar by ordinances and that the present arrangement was only an eye-wash.

The fact that the terms of the "agreement" are still being kept a secret, is considered by representatives of the people as a proof that the demands of the people have not been conceded and that the Jaipur authorities are trying to get the Rao Raja of Sikar, himself, to pacify his people—United Press.

KOLAR MAGISTRATE ORDERED TO GO ON LEAVE

KOLAR, (Mysore), May 4.

Considerable significance attaches to the order to proceed on three months' leave, which has just been passed by the Mysore administration on Mr. Appaji Gowda, District Magistrate of Kolar, who was responsible for the order to open fire on a large unarmed crowd that had assembled at Viduraswatham on April 25th last, resulting in the death of thirty-one (36?) persons and injuries to forty-eight others.—United Press.

BANGALORE.—It is understood that the Bishop of Mysore and Rev. Fenga, Chaplain of the St. Philomena's Church have made representations to the Government, urging for the release of all the prisoners convicted in the St. Philomena Church riots of January 1937.

PATNA.—The Hon. Mr. Jaglal Choudhary, Minister of Excise and Public Health, will tour the district of Shahabad. He will perform the opening ceremony of the newly started M. E. School at Etawa. The citizens of Dumraon will give him a garden party the same day.

ACCIDENT VERDICT IN INQUEST ON BHAYYA

Mr. M. K. Azad On Reckless Allegations

At the resumed hearing of the inquest held on the body of Bacha Singh, a Bhayya, alleged to have been beaten to death by a Sub-Inspector attached to Dongri Police, a Bhayya stated that on the night of April 21 the Sub-Inspector entered the 2nd Lane Umarkhadi and began assaulting innocent persons in the lane with lethal weapons.

Then, it was alleged, he entered a milk shop and severely assaulted the Bhayyas who were there. He is further stated to have dwelt a severe lathi blow on the stomach of a Bhayya, who soon afterwards died on the lap of another Bhayya, within a few minutes.

Umar Khan Hasan Khan, Sub-Inspector, denying the allegations stated that he neither went to the lane nor to the room occupied by the Bhayyas.

Mr. Gordhandas then addressed the jury and said that there was evidence to show that some police officer had assaulted the man. Discrepancies had been pointed out in the evidence of the Bhayya witness, but they had to remember that the Bhayyas were illiterate persons. Even if they could not fix the blame on any particular officer, he asked the jury to hold that someone from the police force had assaulted Bechaisingh.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Vyavaharkar, Police Prosecutor, addressing the jury next referred to the evidence of the Police Surgeon who certified that death was caused by rupture of the spleen. The injuries found on the body, in his opinion, might have been caused by a fall or some hard substance coming in contact with the man. It was quite possible that Bechaisingh, like the other Bhayyas present in the room, had taken fright and while running away, fell against something.

MR. AZAD ON "RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS"

Mr. M. K. Azad then addressed the jury. He pointed out that in the disturbed state of the city on the day of the incident, the police were going round and the Bhayyas naturally took fright and ran helter-skelter. In doing so, Bechaisingh must have fallen and ruptured his spleen. He submitted that reckless allegations were made, which however, the witness could not substantiate. They could not identify anybody. Witness, further, varied their statements from time to time and went to the extent of alleging that responsible police officers had not recorded their statements correctly.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—

Death was caused by rupture of enlarged spleen which was due to an accidental fall or the body coming into contact with some hard substance.

Electric Power For Villages

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S NEW UNDERTAKING

It is understood that the Government of Bombay are anxious to carry out their programme of rural development as early as possible. The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister in charge of Public Works, is sparing no efforts to introduce electricity in the rural area at an early date. In pursuance of the declaration that he made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly recently, he will come before the House in a day or two to get permission to undertake electric works.

A resolution will be brought before the Assembly on Friday asking the House to put a seal of approval to the policy of Government to utilise the Power-House at Bhatgar Dam for the purpose of taking a line to Shirwal with three pumping installations as a first stage in spreading the use of electricity in the villages upto Lonand via Nira. The cost for this would be Rs. 85,000/-. Government also propose to supply current from this power house to Government House. Poona Yeravda Jail and Yeravda Mental Hospital. This would cost three and half lakhs of rupees to Government.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

Official's Letter To King Creates Sensation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

For the second time this month another letter has been published in the dail "Alwafd" addressed to H. M. King Farouk by an official in the Ministry of Interior, alleging that the last general election campaign in Egypt which was conducted by the Government of Mohmed Mahmoud Pasha, was illegal. The letter has created sensation all over Egypt. In the course of the letter the Official Government:—

"I being an official in the Ministry of Interior, beg to declare before Your Majesty with great sorrow that the proceedings and orders issued by the Ministry against Nahas Pasha and the Wafdites in connection with the last election campaign in the country are absolutely illegal. The falsification in the election papers and the misuse of authority cannot be described publicly. The official has been called and an urgent investigation has been started.

Dr. Tawfik Rushdi Arass, the Turkish Foreign Minister who was on an official visit to Egypt recently in connection with a new treaty of friendship with the Government of Egypt, has arrived in Beyrout and was accorded a warm reception by the authorities. Dr. Arass will start by the Orient Express directly to Turkey via Aleppo, cancelling his visit to Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan on account of the recent earthquake in Turkey.

The Government of Iraq have dismissed Mr. Talib Mustak, the Consul for Iraq in Beyrout. The reason of dismissal is not known.

CORRUPTION ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

New General Traffic Manager's Efforts To Remove It

(From A Correspondent)

There have been complaints of corruption and maltreatment by merchants against the Railway staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railways. Since the authorities appointed Mr. Aldouse as the G.T.M. things have improved and it must be said to his credit that he has been able to catch the culprits red-handed and punish them. He arranged to get previous information about the possible harassment and bribery and the members of the staff who were involved in this kind of practice were subjected to an enquiry resulting invariably in their punishment. This has led to a decrease in the complaints of harassment. If the other officials both in the B. B. and C. I. Railway as also other railways were to follow the example of Mr. Aldouse, there is every possibility of things improving on a large scale.

MORE MUNICIPALITIES FALL TO CONGRESS

MADRAS, May 4.

Further results of mofussil Municipal elections published to-day reveal that Congress captured six more municipalities bringing the total 38 out of 53 municipalities.

In Coonoor, Guntur and Cuddalore the Congress secured moiety of the total number of seats.—A.P.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, a public meeting to mourn the loss of Dr. Sir Mohamed Iqbal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Anjumane-Islam School. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

No Quarter To Communalism

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT

Option To Corporation To Introduce Adult Franchise Before 1942

"THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, WERE NOT THE REAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE," declared the Hon Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government in the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the course of discussion of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. He thus lent support to the claim made by several members of the House yesterday that the Corporation was dominated by vested interests, who prevented justice being done to the people in general.

Further consideration of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act was resumed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday when it met with the Hon. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi in the Chair.

Mr. D. W. Raut moved that the qualifying period for being enrolled as a voter should be a period of six months and not one year, before the first day of April next, preceding the date of the publication of the Roll.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, opposed the amendment and said that the object of the Government was to prevent the floating population from becoming voters. It was absolutely necessary that people had some stake in the City's affairs before they became voters.

The amendment was lost.

DR. COLLACO AND PRESTIGE

Dr. J. A. Collaco moved an amendment to the effect that adult franchise should be introduced by notification by Government, if Bombay Municipal Corporation decided in favour of it by a two-thirds majority. He said that he was aware that adult franchise was bound to come, but he did not want it as early as 1942. He felt that the result of immediate introduction of adult franchise would be mob orators getting into the Corporation, which would affect the prestige of the Civic body. There were certain professional agitators who had no other source of living than by making money from the subscriptions raised by trade unions and this type of people would fill the Corporation.

Mr. M. M. Killedar moved an amendment to the above amendment to the effect that Government could introduce adult franchise, if the Corporation decided in favour of it by a majority.

WHY PUT OFF THE HAPPY DAY?

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that Dr. Collaco had conceded that Adult Franchise was bound to come. Then why put off the happy day. Why should Dr. Collaco and his kind be afraid of the workers getting into the Corporation, he could not understand.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar opposing the amendments stated if the choice were to be left to the Corporation, Bombay would not get adult franchise even after 250 years. It was the right of the House to legislate in the matter vitally concerning the masses and it should not be given to another body to decide.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan opposed the amendment and welcomed the awakening among the Muslim members, who only yesterday had opposed Adult Franchise on the ground that Muslim women could not go to exercise their right of voting.

Mr. P. C. Jakati said that the Assembly was there to look after the welfare of the masses and he felt it absolutely necessary that the House ought to give more power to the masses by introducing adult franchise.

MUSLIMS AND ADULT FRANCHISE

Mr. M. M Killedar commending his amendment to the House stated that his amendment was contained in the original Bill drafted by Government. He considered that adult franchise would be harmful to Muslims. Muslim women would not be able to exercise their franchise. Elections in the City, the speaker considered, were hardly run on commercial lines as had been suggested. Nor was it run on communal lines and hence it would be absolutely necessary to see that the Muslims got proper representation under adult franchise. He felt confident that the next Corporation, **to be constituted under the 5-rupee franchise would decide in favour of adult franchise.**

Mr. D. W. Raut opposed the amendments and stated that the intentions of the movers of the amendment seemed to be that there should be no adult franchise for the City. In the City of Bombay several meetings had been held demanding introduction of adult franchise. Was there a single meeting which opposed, introduction of adult franchise?

WANTED RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar said that the League Party was not opposed to the principles of adult franchise. They were only afraid that Muslims would not get proper representation under adult franchise because Muslim women would not go to vote. If there were enough safeguards by which Muslim interests would not suffer, the Muslim League Party would be ready to support the measure. He suggested that a mean of the five years' Muslim representation on the Corporation should be taken, and these number of seats should be reserved for the Muslims.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed both the amendments and said that if the Corporation were allowed to decide, adult franchise would not come till doomsday. Dr. Collaco had stated that adult franchise was coming. If that was so, why oppose it and support a case in which he did not himself believe? The members of the Corporation, who were not the real representatives of the people, but claimed to be so, refused to give the electors their just rights. There was a conflict between the Corporation and the electorate and hence it was the duty of the State to intervene in the larger interests of the electorate.

A PROUD RECORD

He was sorry that every now and then the cry of Muslim interest was raised. Even looking from the point of view of Muslim population in the city, they formed 18 per cent. of the total population and should get 19 seats on the Corporation. There was nothing in the Bill that would prevent them getting that number of seats. In the City of Bombay the system of joint electorates had worked wonderfully well. Even in the Corporation, the members did not think in terms of the communities they belonged to. The working of the system of joint electorates had become an object lesson to the whole country. Should the city go back on this wonderful record?

Mr. Mirza Akhtar said that if it was the honest intention of the Congress Government that the Muslims should get 19 seats, they should make a declaration to that effect on the floor of the House. He felt that it was necessary for the minority communities to safeguard their interests against the exploitation of the majority communities.

Dr. J. A. Collaco replied to the debate and stated that the question of adult franchise was not to be decided by the present Corporation but by the body elected under the 5-rupee franchise.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister-in-Charge, replying to the debate stated that the original draft was only a tentative proposal with a view to get the views of the Corporation and the public. Since the original draft was first published, the public had clearly expressed themselves in favour of adult franchise both through the press and platform. Hence Government thought it desirable to introduce adult franchise. Dr. Collaco had thought that incompetent people would become members of the Corporation, if adult franchise were to be introduced. The Minister felt that quite the contrary would be the result. At present the Corporation members were not the real representatives of the people, because of the limited franchise.

Fate Of Two Amendments

The Assembly discussed on Wednesday two amendments of importance. One wanted to give the right to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to decide in favour of Adult Franchise, before Government actually introduced the same, and the other wanted the introduction of Adult Franchise next year itself, instead of 1942. Both the amendments were defeated. There were difficulties in the way of introducing Adult Franchise next year. But several speakers vehemently opposed the amendment seeking to give the right to decide in favour of adult franchise to the Bombay Corporation. If that were to happen, said one, Bombay would not get Adult Franchise even after 250 years. Another remarked that it would not come till Doomsday.

The Members of the Muslim League tried to retain the present system of Communal representation in the Municipal Schools Committee, but the entire House was opposed to it.

Continuing the Minister stated that when there was limited franchise there was possibility of the candidates bribing the voters. But when the entire population was enfranchised, bribery would not serve its object. When adult franchise was introduced, the popular leaders, people who enjoyed the confidence of the people, would be elected to the Corporation and they would be much more responsible to the electorate.

MINORITIES' INTERESTS.

Referring to the fear expressed by Mr. Chundrigar that in the proposed arrangement of the wards the Muslims might suffer, the Minister stated that Government had taken the greatest care to see that the interests of the minorities were not adversely affected. It was not necessary for Government to give an assurance that a certain number of seats would be secured to the Muslims. But even on the basis of population, the Muslims could easily get 17 or 18 seats. That would be a fair and adequate representation of the community. It was even possible that they might get a few more seats.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan: I am sure Muslims will get many more seats.

The amendments were lost.

A similar fate befell Mr. S. V. Parulekar's amendment, seeking to introduce adult franchise in 1939 instead of 1942.

PARULEKAR'S PLEA.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment to the effect that Adult Franchise should be introduced in 1939 instead of 1942. He said that as it was the introduction of adult franchise had been postponed, Government should not postpone it any further. The difficulties were not insurmountable, if Government postponed the elections by another eight months.

Minister opposed the amendment. He said that the 5-rupee franchise should be given a trial once at least. The process of enlisting voters under adult franchise would have to begin two years before elections.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar moved an amendment to the effect that the clause seeking to abolish communal representation on the Schools Committee should be deleted. He accused Government of being inconsistent, as they had agreed to reservation of seats in the Local Bodies.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta strongly opposed the amendment.

Mr. Siddiqui supported the amendment.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposed the amendment and said that Government had proceeded on scientific lines in abolishing reservation of seats on the Schools Committee. He was sure that it would work out successfully and Government would gradually introduce it for other bodies also.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan opposed the amendment.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil opposed the amendment and stated that in a City like Bombay there would be no difficulty for Muslims to get adequate representation through election. The change should be welcome from the point of view of democracy and administration. He wanted that Bombay City should become an ideal democratic City for the rest of the country to follow.

Mr. Killedar, Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, supported the amendment and replied to some of the criticisms levelled against the Schools Committee. The amendment was lost.

Consideration of the Bill had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Check Reckless Speculation In Cotton Trade

Plea For Abolition Of Night Sessions

E. I. C. A. Members Support Shop Assistants' Bill

An informal meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., was held on Friday last to ascertain the views of its members on the draft Bill for Shop-Assistants and Commercial employees. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas was in the chair. The meeting was very well attended.

Sir Purshotamdas referred to a pamphlet from the [illegible]kers' Staff Union which was freely distributed among the members present and said that the Union, in the interests of the staff, had appealed to the members to abolish the night sessions.

FORWARD MARKET

Sjt. Begraj Gupta opened the proceedings by suggesting that the Forward Cotton Market should work from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. He gave a brief history of the Forward Cotton Market and its working hours and bitterly criticised the Night Sessions of the market. He remarked that in the night market, bona fide traders fell a prey to the 'tarwalas' who remained in constant touch with the fluctuations in the New York Cotton Market. That should stop in the interest of bona fide and genuine cotton trade

Sjt. Kishanprasad said that the fear of losing business to other markets by abolishing night sessions should be dismissed. Government might be approached to prevent such drain if at all it occurred.

CHECK RECKLESS SPECULATION

Messrs. Bhavanji, Jamnadas Ramdas, Nagarmal Tibriwala, and Maganlal Popatlal supported Sjt. Begraj Gupta's suggestion. Mr. Maganlal drew the attention of the members to the dangerous and terrifying proportion of speculation in the market and expressed his firm belief that the abolishing of the night sessions would surely check reckless speculation.

Sjt. Pratapral was of the opinion that the term "commercial establishment" in the Bill should not include the East India Cotton Association Ltd., He opposed the suggestion of Sjt. Begraj Gupta and maintained that the night sessions of the market are necessary to the exporters. He further expressed his apprehension that the abolition of the night session would affect very adversely the employees in the market as there would surely be retrenchment in the brokers' establishment.

Sjt. Chunilal Mehta also opposed the abolition of the night session. He cited example of the Telegraph, Post and Railways which worked for 24 hours. He argued that men should adapt themselves to the trade conditions and should work for such hours as trade would require.

THIS MOCK SYMPATHY

Sjt. Ramkrishna Mehta replied to the arguments advanced by previous speaker in favour of night session and said that the export business would not be materially affected by closing of the night market as bulk of the export business was with Japan, executions of which were generally received before 5 p.m. He criticised Mr. Pratapral for his attitude towards the staff and the way in which he tried to show his mock sympathy for the employees. He assured Mr. Pratapral that the Staff Union was fully aware of the interest of the employees and asked him not to be unduly frightened.

He requested the president to note the sense of the meeting and support the Bill by making suitable representations for the abolition of the night session.

PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

Concluding Sir Purshotamdas said that the Railways, Post and Telegraph were public utility concerns and had shift systems, if they worked 24 hours. If the merchants had at all cared half as which as the Railways and Postal departments cared for the welfare of their staff, the Staff Union could not have been born. In times gone by merchants used sympathetically to look after and help the staff. He further assured the meeting that he would make a representation beneficial to the interest of the Staff with full regard for the well-being of the trade.

Bills In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, May 4.

In the Bihar Legislative Assembly to-day the Bihar Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, the Bihar Stamp Amendment Bill, the Bihar Dowry Restraint Bill and the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill were introduced.

The Bihar Religious Amendment Bill seeks to rectify mismanagement of endowments.

The Bihar Stamp Amendment Bill, which exempted the instrument of divorce by which a Muslim effects dissolution of a marriage from the imposition of a stamp duty was passed within five minutes.—A.P.

Patna.—The long vacation of the Patna High Court will commence from May 6 and terminate on June 18. Mr Justice Manohar Lal and Mr. Justice Chatterjee will be the Vacation Judges.

KARACHI WANTS MORE SEATS

Tussle With Provincial Congress Over Issue Of Representation

KARACHI, May 4.

A piquant situation has cropped up in the Sind Congress politics over the issue of representation of the Karachi District Congress Committee on the Sind Provincial Congress Committee.

Dissatisfied at the latter's attitude on the question, the Karachi Congress Committee has decided to boycott the elections and not to send its representatives on that body and also to urge upon the delegates to the Haripura Congress Session from Karachi—who automatically become its members—to resign in a body, to record their protest against what is called as inadequate representation to Karachi, the centre of Congress activity.

It might be recalled here that the Karachi District Congress Committee, under the banner of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, was agitating for making Karachi a unit separate from the Provincial Congress Committee, keeping in view its growing population and increasing Congress activity in the City.

The question was raised at Haripura, and, on the assurance given that Karachi would be given a larger representation on the Provincial Committee, the agitation died down. But now the authorities of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee are not prepared to give more than ten seats, out of a total of fifty, to the Karachi District Congress Committee, which has caused resentment. The Karachi District Congress Committee wants at least twenty seats.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Sir Purshottamdas. It is true that the College would suffer for a time on account of the absence of its Principal for a term but it would gain a great deal in the long run as Principal Rao will learn much while working on such an important committee.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

Dr. A. B. Dhruva has been nursing the idea of Gujarat University and now that Ahmedabad has its Education Society with its Arts and Commerce colleges the rich people of Ahmedabad should take advantage of the experience of this educationist of All-India fame and leave sufficient funds at his disposal for the realisation of this long cherished dream of his life. The Ahmedabad Education Society, the Vernacular Society and the Brahmachari Vadi's trust are all worked under Dr. Dhruva's inspiration and the rich and middle classes not only of Ahmedabad but the whole of Gujarat should see that funds are placed at his disposal so that his experience may be utilised in its proper sphere and the mission of his life may be fulfilled.

HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES

Ahmedabad Municipality's Enterprise

MR. NURIE SECURES RESTORATION OF MOSQUE TO MUSLIMS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

The temperature has gone on rising and reached the maximum of 108.1 with the minimum at 84.9 Hot winds begin to blow from 9 a. m. and it is very difficult to work in the heat of the day. But it is Ahmedabad summer and people have to mind their work in spite of the heat. The few gardens and open spaces are overcrowded in the evening and the park which our municipality thinks of laying out will be a boon to all classes in summer and those who protest against the laying out of the park should look to the comfort afforded to poor people in summer.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last came up to 383 showing a death rate of 37.23 per thousand. Smallpox was responsible for 8 measles for 16 and meningitis for 1 death while consumption took its toll of 49 lives or 7 per day. One wonders why Ahmedabad does not think of anti-tuberculosis movement. Our city on account of its smoke and dust has become a home of consumption and the unhealthy surroundings in which mill workers and others of the labouring classes have to live swells the number of consumptive patients. One sad death has been recorded in the course of the week when a young Mahomedan Municipal Councillor Mr. F. C. Hakim was carried off by meningitis. He had been an elected member of the board for the last nine years and took a great deal of interest in educational matters also. He was a member of the Muslim League but resigned as a protest against the attitude of the members of the League at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit last year. It is a pity that such a man should be carried away from our midst in the prime of life by this fell disease. The Anjuman Islam School and Urdu Schools in the city were closed for a day in honour of the deceased and many Hindus as well as Mahomedans with whom he came in contact mourn his death and pray for peace to his soul.

The cloth market does not show signs of much improvement. There is some demand from upcountry market as is usual at this time of the year but it is negligible and mills are trying hard to find markets for their goods. Merchants also are ready to sell off their goods even with some reduction in prices and hopes are cherished that demand would increase on account of the marriage season but it remains to be seen whether the hopes are realised or not.

MANSA STRUGGLE.

The Mansa chapter has not yet been closed to Satyagrahi leaders. Sjt. Gopaldas and Amtharam have been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and fines of Rs. 50 each and seven others to fines of Rs. 25 each. The agriculturists of the State are, however firm in their resolve and the State will have to yield if the struggle is carried on in the way in which it has been done till now. The people of Mansa do not ask for anything from outside except sympathy and blessings and every one will pray for the success of such valiant peasants.

HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES

A meeting of our Municipal Board was held on 30th April when it was resolved to construct buildings for lower middle class people from municipal funds. It is proposed to construct blocks to be let out to people whose income is between Rs. 35 and 60 per mensem and each block will consist of 2 rooms, a bath room and a water closet. K. B. Chatewala opposed the motion urging that there are thousands of such middle class people and the question of their housing accommodation should be left to private enterprise. Sjt. Manilal C. Shah the President pointed out that it was the duty of the Municipality to do something for such people and the municipal waste land would be properly utilised for such purposes and at the same time it would be a good investment as municipal funds which are in banks earning one per cent. interest would be invested in property that would fetch about 4 per cent. The resolution was passed by a large majority. The contractors for the Jamalpur and Shahpur bridges asked for extension of their time limit by eight months and the Board decided to grand the request. Sjt. Manilal C. Shah informed the Board in the course of the discussion that Jamalpur bridge would be ready for use by June or July 1939 or even somewhat earlier. The question of what is called halkhor cess was discussed in our Municipal Board last year and with the sanction of Government it has now been decided that the cess of Rs. 4 per annum will not be charged for water closet latrines.

MOSQUE TO BE RESTORED TO MUSLIMS.

The Mahomedans of our city have been much pleased on finding that the Masjid in Gaekwad's Haveli which was in the possession of Government is to be handled over to trustees of the community and Mr. Mustafa Mian Kadri and four other respectable Mahomedan citizens will shortly take charge of the mosque. It is said that the Honourable Mr. Nurie has been able to prevail upon the Government to hand over the Masjid to Mahomedans and his work is very much appreciated.

KHER'S VISIT.

It has been announced in local papers that the Hon. Mr. Kher our Prime Minister will come down to Ahmedabad to perform the opening ceremony of the new building of the Proprietory High School near Kankaria. Messrs. Divan and Thakore have been running this school for a little more than a generation and the name is now a misnomer as there are no proprietory rights in the institution now but it is managed by a Board of trustees. Ahmedabad owes much to the efforts of these two gentlemen in the field of education and the rich citizens of Ahmedabad should open out their purses to support them.

Dr Rao the Principal of Sheth Laibhai Dalpatbhai Arts College has been selected by Bombay Government to work as Secretary and member of the Economic Survey Committee that has commenced work at Bombay under the presidentship of the merchant Prince

(Continued in Col 5)

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'Aussies' Entertained By London Journalists

"Bradman's Century Is No News; But 'Don O'' Is News"

LONDON, April 23.

The Australian cricketers, who arrived in London fulfilled their first public engagement yesterday, when, in accordance with a custom first established in 1926, they were the guests at a luncheon given by the London District of the Institute of Journalists. The luncheon was held at the Cafe Royal, and the company, which numbered nearly 400, cheered loudly when the chairman, Mr Norman Robson, read the following message from the King:—

"The King thanks all at luncheon for their kind and loyal message. His Majesty joins with them in welcoming the members of the Australian cricket team, and hopes that their first season in this country since his accession may prove very enjoyable for them."

Many of those present, including Mr. W. A. Oldfield, recalled the brilliant speeches of Lord Baldwin of Bewdley, then Prime Minister, and the late Sir James Barrie at the first luncheon in 1926, and therefore particularly appreciated the following message which Lord Baldwin had sent:—

I send these few lines to welcome the Australian team to England. I very much wish I could have been at the luncheon to-day, and I remember with special pleasure the first of these lunches 12 years ago, at which my friend Barrie and I ventured to address you with as much trepidation as if we were facing your bowling. You can't expect me to wish you to win, but in every other way I wish you a happy and successful visit.

MR. BRADMAN ON HIS TEAM

Major Astor, M.P., as President of the M.C.C., welcomed the visitors, and Mr. Bradman, in a particularly witty and happy reply, referred to the fact that neither the King nor Lord Baldwin had expressed the hope that the Australians would prove victorious. But he added that success on the field was not everything, and his team would leave England at the end of the summer completely satisfied if they had provided the kind of stirring entertainment to which the cricket-loving public were entitled. He also stoutly defended the members of the Australian Selection Committee. The oldest member of the team was 32; some of the veterans had necessarily been passed over, but all the members of the team had been selected solely on the grounds of merit, and for no other consideration whatever.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Bruce, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. W. H. Jeanes, the manager of the team, Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, and Mr. H. A. Taylor, President of the Institute of Journalists, also spoke.

Major Astor submitted the toast "The Australian Cricket Team."

He said he was delighted to have an early opportunity of welcoming Mr. Bradmad and the Australian cricketers to England. He did so not only on behalf of English cricket, not only on behalf of the English Press, but on behalf of the whole country. When so many were anxious to do them honour, it was appropriate that the Press should be first in the field. He congratulated the Institute of Journalists on their "scoop" in arranging the luncheon. The British Press through many years had had the closest and happiest associations with the Australian teams, whose prowess on the English grounds it had been their privilege to watch and to record. Nowadays the world was full of surprises. If only it would remain normal, the doings of their guests through the coming weeks would be their dominating topic.

They had all been looking forward to this visit of a team of great cricketers and fine sportsmen. Don Bradman was as well known and as popular in this country as he was in his own, and he believed he had already had occasion to realize that several of Mr. Bradman's colleagues were really their old friends, and they were delighted to see them again. (Cheers.) The newcomers of the team had already discovered that they were not strangers to them; their records had preceded them. They already had to be protected against the autograph hunters. Australian teams invariably aroused interest and enthusiasm, which must, indeed, be embarrassing to their members on occasion, but England would give them many things to enjoy, admire, and remember. The people in this country had learned to expect from them unceasing prosecution of a bowling which was almost inhuman in its accuracy; a grace in the field which it was such a pleasure to watch. He recalled that great fast bowler MacDonald, whose grace in action had perhaps never been surpassed. That their visitors were a great side they had no doubt. Many who were not on the Selection Committee had been busy choosing the best side to oppose them. It was a fascinating pastime; he would not give his own selection now. (Laughter).

"I hope and believe," said Major Astor, "that ours will be a fine side too, and that we shall see Test Match history made in the most interesting and attractive form. I hope I shall not seem ungenerous and ungracious if I say that we would like to regain the Ashes, but in all sincerity, Mr. Bradman, we wish you and your colleagues a full measure of individual success with bat and ball and a most enjoyable time; and we hope that you may take away with you most pleasant memories of our country side and of our climate; and also many lasting friendships made on and off the cricket field. I am sure that you will particularly desire to have the memories of games played in the true spirit of cricket." (Cheers).

Mr. Bradman, who had an enthusiastic reception on rising to respond, said that if he knew that his reception in the first Test Match was going to be as good as his reception that afternoon he would be very happy. He thanked Major Astor for his very kind words of welcome and he could assure him that the members of the team appreciated to the full everything he had said. They were very anxious that right throughout their tour the people of this country should continue to think as well of them as they apparently did at that moment. Mr. Bradman continued:

We are indeed grateful for the kind messages from the King and from Lord Baldwin. It is very noticeable in each instance that, while his Majesty and Lord Baldwin wish us a most enjoyable tour, they do not say "a successful tour." (Laughter) I would like to add that in our opinion it is not necessary to have a successful tour to have an enjoyable one. (Cheers). It is a great privilege to us to be able to come to England to participate once again in a series of Test Matches for the Ashes. I think it was away back on the 1st of June 151 years ago that the first cricket match was played at Lord's. It is an extraordinary tribute to a magnificent game that it is even more popular now than ever before in its history. (Cheers.) This luncheon to-day brings back to me and those of us who have been here before sad memories because of the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who welcomed us on the last occasion. We are sorry indeed that he has since passed away. There is one thing that we cricketers have in common with politicians. History will record whether or not Mr. MacDonald was a great politician; history will also record whether or not we are great cricketers. While we are alive we do many things that are not right; perhaps when we are gone nothing will be wrong.

Mr. Bradman described the team's journey from Australia as an extraordinarily happy one, and said that at Gibraltar, where they were welcomed by the Governor, he saw what was described to him as the father of the complete monkey tribe. It was said that that was the luckiest thing he could see.

They had come back to England, he added, with some new faces and they missed some of the old ones. He was one of the fellows on the Selection Committee who had to choose the team. They had to choose it and stand by it—quite unlike those mentioned by Major Astor, who would select a team and would not have to stand by it. He recalled a match they played in San Francisco in a stadium which held about 50,000 people. There were quite 500 to see them. (Laughter). They played 18 of the local gentlemen; some of them were white and some were not. The gentlemen made 22 in the first innings and 19 in the second innings. His side lost on wicket for 250 runs; it was quite an accident. (Laughter.) One of the gentlemen played a ball which would have entitled them to two runs, but the other batsman would not budge. The crowd—as they were alleged to do in Australia—became a little uneasy, and told this fellow what he ought to do. The batsman's reply was: "It is all right. Let them do the hollering out there; we will do the judging in here." They had to do the judging and stand by it.

This team (said Mr. Bradman) was not in any sense chosen on sentiment, but on strict merit. We have heard from different sources that we are going to miss certain players who have been left behind. Possibly we shall, but don't you think that may be a little unfair to the men who have been selected, and who have thoroughly earned their selection? It is a great tribute to them that they have been selected against opposition. We have an extraordinarily young team—the oldest man is 32—but we have a very experienced side. Eight of them have been to England: two others have had experience in an international tour in South Africa. In 1930 when we came to England we had only four men with international experience, and yet we produced one of the strongest and most attractive sides Australia has ever sent to England. We have every reason to look to this tour with confidence.

CRICKET AND THE PRESS.

Mr. Bradman briefly referred to the abilities of the newcomers, and added that they regarded it as a very happy omen and a happy link that Major Astor, president of the M.C.C. and a man so highly known and respected in the journalistic world, should be there to meet them that day. They hoped to meet him on many subsequent occasions. At times cricketers found—they had done so on former tours—that it was a very difficult matter to strike a harmonious balance between the Press, who desired all the information that they could get, and the players, who did not desire publicity. The members of the present team, while they did not desire publicity, fully appreciated the fact that the journalistic world to-day was one of the most important in existence; and without the publicity given to cricket and other sports he doubted very much whether they would be able to survive at all. They, therefore, wished it to be realized that in every possible way they wanted to co-operate with the Press; they wanted to help in every way they could, and all they asked in return was that they would give them sympathetic support.

On the previous night a journalist offered a friendly challenge that the team would not be able to maintain throughout the tour the extremely happy feeling which existed between them and members of the Press. He accepted the challenge with the greatest pleasure. He knew all the boys were friendly with the Press and they could remain so all the time. They were receiving great hospitality, and they appreciated that fact, and would like to accept as much as they could but he would like it to be borne in mind that they were only human beings, and that they were over here to play cricket; they had a job to do. If they were not able to accept all invitations it was because cricket must come first. He added:—"We are looking forward tremendously to the Test Matches. I do not for a moment believe that they are going to be one-sided. I have the greatest possible respect for the ability of English cricketers, and it was only through a lucky happening that we are at present in possession of the Ashes. I am sure that there will be hard-fought games, and I hope and believe that the cricket will be enjoyable both for the players and for the public." (Cheers).

FELLOW SPORTSMEN.

Mr. W. H. Jeanes, Manager of the team, who also responded, spoke of the great debt that cricket owed to the Press. Referring to the host of journalists he had met since his arrival, he said he had no idea that there were so many sports editors in the world. Although London had a population of many millions, there were so many sports writers that he wondered how many readers there could be to read their writings. The Press of Great Britain, with its tolerance and assistance and lack of captious criticism, could assist them in retaining the good feeling that existed between them. They wanted the English cricketers and the public to feel that the Australian team had come here not to fight a war of cricket on the cricket field, but as fellow sportsmen anxious to promote the game so dear to their hearts and they were anxious to give to the cricket-loving public of this country the kind of entertainment they had the right to expect when the two greatest cricket-playing countries in the world came into sporting conflict. They would see that type of cricket they were all looking forward to—bright, entertaining cricket dear to the hearts of all who followed the game. While they wished for success, they knew that if they did not retain the Ashes, they would have the opportunity in 1940 of winning them again.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, proposing the toast "Australia," said that Australians knew a good thing when they saw it. Therefore they maintained more politicians per head of the population in Australia than in any other country in the world. (Laughter). They also had a centenary celebration of some sort or other every two or three years. Australia was, indeed, a very young country. The great strength and beauty of the partnership between Great Britain and Australia was that it was a partnership between age and youth. It was rather like the relationship between father and son. The greatest pride which the father could have was to see his son grow gradually strong and wise until he equalled the prowess and accomplishment of the father himself; and, finally, even surpassed them. So it was between sagacious old Britain and enterprising young Australia. Cricket was only one example of their friendly partnership and rivalry. England taught Australia to play cricket. Now the teacher and the pupil were evenly matched in the kind of games. Occasionally, even, the young man beat the old man; and so it was going to be in other things. It would be so in public affairs. In statecraft Australia already was producing not only a host of politicians but some fine Imperial statesmen. Australia and her sons would forge ahead. The people of Australia attached a certain importance to their association with this old country, and this country felt an equal satisfaction and pride in its association with that magnificent young Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. M. Bruce, responding, described the presence of the Australian cricketers in this country as the best advertisement they could have for Australia. He reiterated what Mr. MacDonald had said about the relations between the Motherland and Australia. Australia knew that her safety lay in being in the British Empire, and she would always be prepared to rally to the Motherland in the hour of need.

Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., proposing "The Institute of Journalists," said that it was the abnormal that was news. When Don Bradman made a century that was not news. If they could put in one headline "Bradman, 0" that would be abnormal and news. (Laughter). When the Test Matches were being played he feared there would be absentees from Standing Committees in Parliament. He had a Bill he hoped to get through, and he hoped that the committee stage would not coincide with a Test Match, or even a county match at Lord's or the Oval.

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. H. A. Taylor, President of the Institute of Journalists, and Mr. Norman Robson.

The team were introduced to the company by Mr. Jeanes, who called on each member to rise in his place.

MOSLEM CRITICISM OF CONGRESS MINISTRY

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Refutes Allegations

PATNA, (By Mail).

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of informal discussion with Muslim Legislators of Bihar is reported to have repudiated the criticism of the Congress Ministry made by Moslems through the Press to the effect that the Ministry was ignoring Muslim interests.

The Maulana is reported to have said that he had tried to know if any genuine grievances of Muslims of Bihar, existed, but had found that most of them were exaggerated and some even baseless. This would result in need being paid even to their grievances under the impression that the Moslems were in the habit of grumbling unnecessarily. Moslem members of the Assembly he suggested should contradict reports against the Ministry when they were exaggerated or baseless —A.P.

IMAGES THROWN OUT OF TEMPLE

Police Arrest Goondas

NAGPUR, May 4.

Sensation prevails in the town of Yeotmal as a result of incendiarism indulged in by certain Hindu goondas, who arrived near a temple in two lorries and broke the images and threw them in a well nearby.

Two women who were at the temple and resisted the goondas were belaboured.

The police rushed to the spot and arrested all the goondas.

It is alleged that a Hindu money-lender instigated the goondas to perpetrate this atrocious act. —United Press.

BIHAR COUNCIL QUESTION

PATNA, (By Mail).

In the Bihar Council to-day Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail, Leader of the Opposition put a question asking Government to state if they were aware "that in all Muslim meetings held in the province particularly the meetings connected with the All-India Muslim League resolutions had been passed protesting against the deliberate disregard of the sentiments of the Muslim community; if so what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents".

Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister, replied that the resolutions passed at some of the meetings had come to the notice of Government but the allegations made had been found to be of a vague and general character and not based on facts. If the Member had any specific grievance to discuss Government were prepared to consider them.—A.P.

MAY DAY AT LAVET

Historical Significance Explained

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, May 2.

Surat Kisan Sabha has for the first time been able to mobilise Kisans for the May Day demonstration in the remotest corner, Mangrol Taluka.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Nathubhai Naik, Secretary of the Surat Kisan Sabha, congratulated the Lavet Peasants on their brave lead in unfurling the banner of peasant struggle of Gujarat and giving a new form of struggle against sanukar-zamindar.

Mr. Pangarkar explained them the historical significance of the May Day, as the day when all over the world the exploited masses will rally round the Red Flag and declare their grim determination to free themselves from slavery, serfdom and servitude. He reminded the peasants of Lavet that their's was a fight on behalf of the peasantry of Gujarat who are awaiting anxiously for a call when they would join their ranks. He asked the peasants to prepare for bigger struggles next year. Kisans of Mahekantha, Panchmahals, Rajpipla, Baroda and British Territory would launch a severe struggle hitherto unwitnessed in Gujarat.

The second horse (Sadruddin) belongs to Aga Khan. It is a big street corner tip for the Derby though nobody knows why. Its own connections don't fancy it. Hitherto it has done nothing.

Surat Kisan Sabha mobilised Kisans for the "May Day" demonstration in the remotest corner at Lavet, Mangrol Taluka. Mr. Nathubhai Naik, Secretary, Surat Kisan Sabha, addressed the "May Day" meeting. Mr. Pangaokar also spoke.

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But outside as well as inside—you get more tyre—more for your money in the G-3 Giant. You get slower, more even tread wear PLUS the greatest protection known against skidding accidents—the All-Weather Tread.

You'll want to see this new G-3 Giant Tyre—will want it on your trucks or buses.

G3 GIANTS

GOODYEAR

MADE IN INDIA — SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

G. T. 4

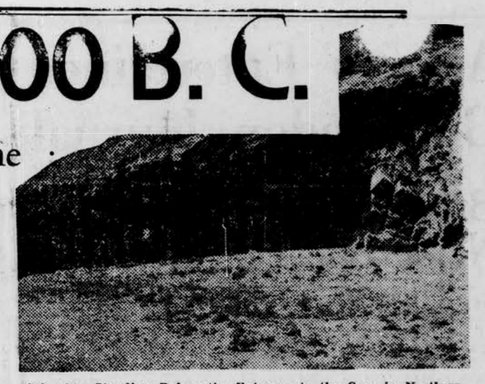
Reconstructing a Tragedy of 250,000 B. C.

Discovery of Pleistocene Skeleton with Human Teeth and a Saber-Tooth Tiger in a Transvaal Cave Stirs Scientists

Theodore McCown, of the American School of Prehistoric Research, G. H. R. von Koenigswale, of Bandoeng, Java, and Pere Teilhard de Chardin, Consulting Palenthologist of the National Survey, China, Comparing an Ape Skull with That of Neanderthaler.

Weekly DIGEST of Science and Invention

The Sterkfontein or Ape-Human Girl's Skull Was Found in the Cave Beside a Skeleton of a Saber-Tooth Tiger.



Scientists Standing Before the Entrance to the Cave in Northern China Where the Remains of the Peking Man and the Much Older Caveman-Ape Were Uncovered.

SHE was crossing a ravine, near Sterkfontein, in the southwestern corner of Transvaal, South Africa, when a saber-tooth tiger suddenly emerged from the dense underbrush and sprang at her, knocking her down and seizing her by the shoulder. Then the saber-tooth made for his den, half dragging and half carrying the girl.

There is evidence that the girl's terrified screams were heard by someone who rushed to her assistance and succeeded in seriously wounding the tiger with a heavy club or stone just before the beast disappeared in the inky depths of one of the limestone caves abounding in that country, painfully dragging its victim by the shoulder.

Both the saber-tooth tiger and the girl died in the cave.

Dr. Robert Broom, keeper of vertebrate palaeontology and anthropology at the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, explored that cave last Summer. Far in the interior he came across the skull of the Sterkfontein girl in proximity to the skeleton of the saber-tooth tiger. Other bones and fragments of bone were nearby. These and the girl's skull have been identified as the remains of a female of about 18 years. The skeleton of the saber-tooth clearly indicated that its backbone had been shattered by a terrific blow. Presumably this happened when the Sterkfontein girl's would-be rescuer attacked the tiger with a heavy club or stone, just as the animal was dragging its victim into its lair.

The saber-tooth tiger belongs to prehistoric times, and so does the Sterkfontein girl.. Doctor Broom estimates that the tragedy in which they both met death occurred possibly more than a quarter of a million years ago, or about 250,000 B. C.

The girl's skull is now in the United States. It was closely examined by distinguished scientists during the recent closing session of the International Symposium on Ancient Man at the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia. They credited it to the Middle or Upper Pleistocene period—the period which evolutionists regard as marking the emergence of the ape into the earliest form of man-ape, or missing link.

The Sterkfontein girl, admittedly, was not a human being. Doctor Broom says she had teeth closely resembling those of a human being and she had the brain capacity of an ape. She has been given the name Australopithecus Transvaalensis, or the Strekfontein girl.

Doctor Broom says she bears a strong resemblance to the Taungs boy, found in 1924 in a similar Transvaal cavern, 300 miles away from the Sterkfontein cave. The Taungs boy has been pronounced by some authorities to be a true "missing link." Others have declared that he is nothing more than a pure-bred chimpanzee. The Taungs boy, very probably, was a contemporary of the Java man and has been definitely placed in the Lower Pleistocene period, or about 750,000 years ago. This would mean that he and the Java man antedated the Sterkfontein girl by just about half a million years.

"The teeth of the Sterkfontein girl," said Doctor Broom, "are almost entirely human and, in my opinion, there can hardly be any doubt that she is closely related to the ancestor of man, or to the group from which man has risen in Pliocene times."

Contrary opinions are held among European anthropologists. Professor Adloff, of Koenigsberg, Germany, believes the Taungs boy was a human being. Mr. Schwartz, of the British Museum, is of the belief that he was a variety of chimpanzee.

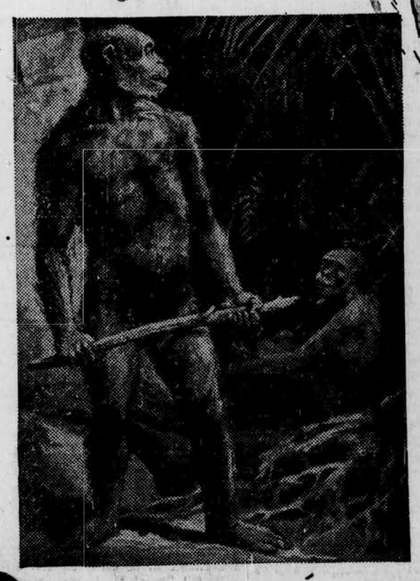
The Sterkfontein man-ape left evidence in his cave-homes of what he ate; the remnants of feasts indicate that he fed on baboons, rabbits, moles, crabs and small antelopes, all of a species now extinct. And he must have used some kind of implement to kill baboons and to dig up moles. If he killed antelopes, he and his kind must have banded together under a leader and hunted in packs, surrounding the antelopes at their waterholes.

Various other discoveries have been made from time to time of skulls and other remains of men-ape, for all of which the claim was made that they approached very closely the long-sought "missing link." The so-called Peking man lived in a cave near Peiping, China. A photograph of the cave entrance is reproduced on this page. It was in this cave that the skull of a Peking man was found.

According to the belief of Father Teilhard de Chardin, the noted French Jesuit scholar who has been serving as consulting palaeontologist with the National Geological Survey in China, the Peking man marks the first recorded appearance of an hominid (man species) and even of an anthropoid type in northwestern Asia. He is perhaps the next to the last step traceable between anthropoids and man.

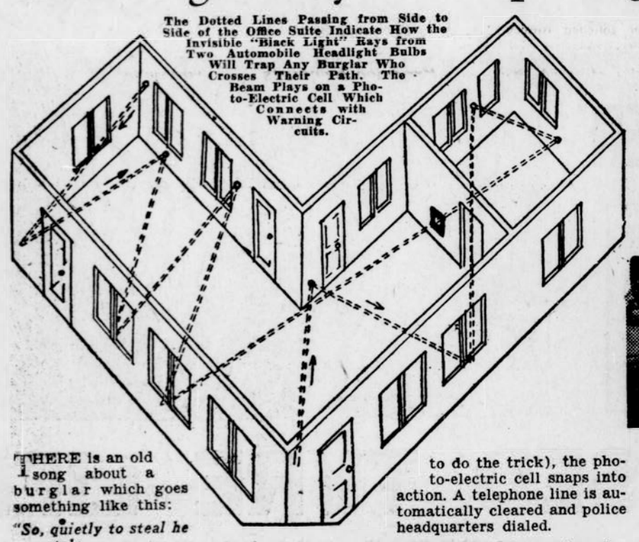
Nevertheless, the Peking man, though definitely below the Neanderthal, is too far above the apes to be regarded as the positive link between man and ape. He had a brain capacity about twice that of the gorilla. Father de Chardin believes that the lower strata of the cave where the Peking man was found will yield a still earlier type of man, midway between the Peking type and the apes. There is strong evidence that the Peking man drifted to China from India at a time following a strong Continental uplift. He is synchronized with the last major uplift of the Himalayas.

Evidence of the existence of an ape-man has been found at the foot of the Grand Atlas Mountains, near Spanish Morocco, where scientists have been searching for the missing link for many years. The Morocco ape-man has been described as having a "gorilla-like beetling brow, curious ears and an ape-like posture."



Artist Lancelot Speed's Imaginative Reconstruction of the Ape-Man and His Wife Who Dwelt in a Chinese Cave Two Million Years Ago.

"Black Light" Rays to Trap Burglars



The Dotted Lines Passing from Side to Side of the Office Suite Indicate How the Invisible "Black Light" Rays from Two Automobile Headlight Bulbs Will Trap Any Burglar Who Crosses Their Path. The Beam Plays on a Photo-Electric Cell Which Connects with Warning Circuits.

Part of the Photo-Electric Equipment Used in the New Invisible Electric Snare for Burglars. The Mirror Used for Reflecting a "Black Light" Ray Is Held in the Young Woman's Hand.

THERE is an old song about a burglar which goes something like this:

"So, quietly to steal he stole,
His bag of chink he chunk
And many a wicked smile he smole,
And many a wink he wunk."

But that song was composed in the days of long ago, before science stepped in to co-operate with the police in setting new-fangled burglar traps. The latest of these is an invisible "black light" ray, the unseen beams of which are reflected from side to side of a room or office suite, as indicated by the dotted lines in the above diagram.

The "black rays" are turned on when the office is vacated and locked up for the night.

In comes a burglar. It will be impossible for him to advance more than two or three feet in any direction without stepping into one of these invisible "black ray" beams. Those beams play on a photo-electric cell connected with an automatic telephone. The instant the burglar intercepts or "breaks" the beam (and even the tip of his little finger is sufficient to do the trick), the photo-electric cell snaps into action. A telephone line is automatically cleared and police headquarters dialed.

To complicate matters for the burglar, a sound record summons aid. The cycle is repeated for one minute and a half before the telephone line is restored to regular service.

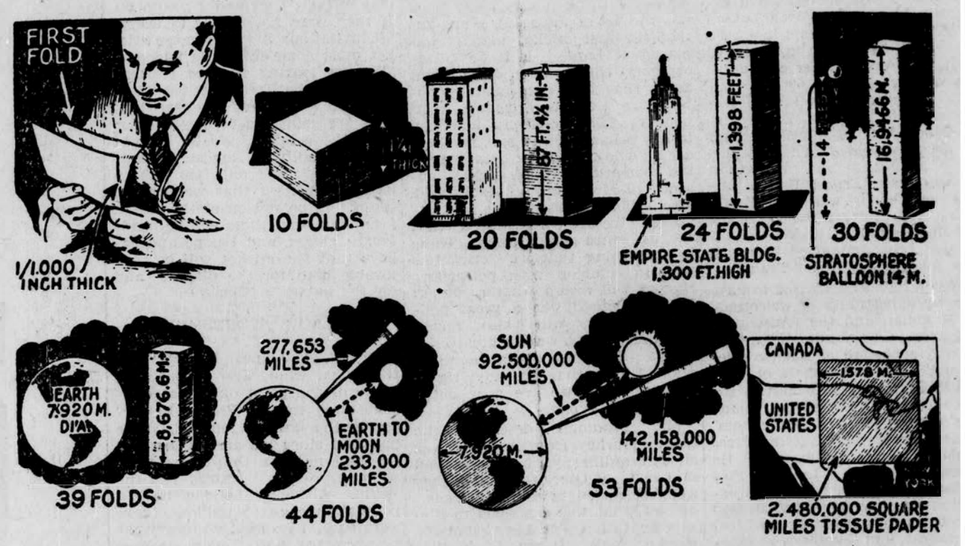
A dramatic test of the "black ray" burglar trap was made a few weeks ago under very practical conditions in a suite of offices on the fourth floor of the General Electric Building, New York City. The beams consisted only of unseen infra-red rays and the burglar was trapped the moment smoke from a lighted cigarette held in his hand interrupted the nearest beam.

To show that great distance can be covered by these protective beams, an invisible ray was projected from a window on the thirty-fourth floor of the General Electric Building to the sixty-third floor of the R C A Building in Rockefeller Center, 1,800 feet away. Every time a hand was moved through the invisible beam in the G E Building, a red light flared up in the R C A building, one-third of a mile distant.

New Safety Headlights

TO eliminate headlight glare, a new law has gone into effect throughout France requiring that all new automobiles sold in that country after April, 1937, must be equipped with amber lights. No cars without amber lights will be permitted to move after dark in France after January, 1939.

All This Might Happen IF You Could Make 50 Folds



GET a large sheet of tissue paper (which, as a rule, is about 1/1000 inch in thickness) and fold it once. The thickness of the folded paper is now 1/500 inch. Two more folds and the thickness is increased to 1/125 inch. Another fold and you have 1/62 inch and now the folds become too hard to manage.

But let us imagine, for the sake of argument, that you have succeeded in folding the paper ten times. It is now about one inch thick and if the sheet of paper was originally 32 inches square it is now down to one inch square. A cubic inch of paper is not foldable, of course, but—for the sake of more argument—let us continue with more imaginative folds.

After the 20th fold the paper will be about 90 feet thick, and after the 24th fold it will be taller than the Empire State Building, and so on.

That piece of tissue paper folded 53 times would equal the distance from the earth to the sun, a matter of 93,000,000 miles.

To end here with a one-inch square piece of paper, we would have to start with a sheet 2,480,000 square miles, which takes in most of the United States and a large part of Canada as well.

Resurrected

After 1,000 Years

A CONGESTED mass of frozen crawfish, insects and a small variety of lobsters was unearthed recently in a region of eternal snow in the Siberian peat fields, according to an announcement of the Soviet Academy of Science. They were found from 15 to 20 feet below the surface and had evidently been there for thousands of years. After being carefully thawed out, some of the insects and lobsters showed signs of life and since then have completely recovered from the effects of their long sleep and are now pursuing a normal existence. In fact, since their revival, some of them have given birth to a new generation.

TROUT, TOO, ATTRACTED BY BRIGHT CORONATION COLORS

ABOVE, in the first view, is shown the 176-year-old coronation coach exclusively reserved in England for the use of British kings and queens on their way to and from Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony. The coach has four outriders, resplendent in scarlet and gold. The brilliant uniforms are one of the chief parade attractions.

IN the center picture is revealed the "royal coachman" fly, so called because it has been found that scarlet tips and gold wrappings which conceal the fisherman's hook prove an irresistible lure for trout. The coloring is patterned after that of the uniforms worn by coronation coachmen and adds to the glorious sum total of the brilliant procession.

QUEEN VICTORIA preferred the unostentatious little pony bath chair reproduced in the last photo to the pomp and attractiveness of a gaudy coronation coach. It is painted black. This bath chair recently was presented to the Kensington Museum. It arrived while the coronation coach was being made ready for her great grandson, King George.

Science

Invades Toyland

CHEMISTRY, mineralogy, the microscope and electro-physics are making possible more than a thousand novel experiments that youngsters can undertake safely in the playroom. A new trick in glass-blowing enables boys to make a water-level measurer which will determine the level of the ground on their baseball field. With the electric eye they can make approaching car lights operate a garage alarm and by waving a flashlight they can turn off the radio. And there is a new combination of optical lenses with the aid of which enterprising youngsters can build their own kaleidoscopes and miniature telescopes.

World of Wireless

TOSCANINI TO CONDUCT BBC ORCHESTRA

London Music Festival In Daventry Programme

Arturo Toscanini will conduct the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra at this year's London Musical Festival, which will take place in Queen's Hall during May and June. Organised by the B.B.C., the Festival has been a feature of London's musical life for several years. This year it will consist of six concerts, five of which will be broadcast, in part, from Daventry. The first will be heard on May 19, when the Overture to Mozart's opera "The Magic Flute" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B flat will be broadcast.

A special feature of the series will be the performance at two consecutive concerts of Verdi's 'Te Deum', for soloists, chorus, and orchestra, and the first performance will be heard by oversea listeners on May 27. The soloists, who have been specially chosen by Toscanini himself, will be Zinka Milanov, Kestin Thorborg, Helge Roswaenge, and Joseph Manowarda, and the chorus will be provided by the B.B.C. Choral Society.

Monday, May 23, Friday, June 3, and Friday, June 10, are the dates of the remaining concerts in the series. (Approx. 170 words.)

Transmission 4. May 19, 7-15 p.m. G.M.T.

Australian Test-Match Commentators

Ball-by-ball descriptions of the play in the Test Matches, to be broadcast from a transmitter at Daventry devoted exclusively to the purpose, will be re-broadcast in Australia by a specially-formed body known as the National Commercial Cricket Committee, composed of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and a group of commercial stations.

The Australian commentators who have been engaged to visit England for these broadcasts are Eric Sholl and the ex-Test players, W. A. Oldfield and W. M. Woodfull. A. E. R. Gilligan, who captained England in the 1924-25 Test is also under contract to the A.B.C. for these broadcasts, and Howard Marshall, who has been booked for the Home commentaries, may also take part in the transmissions to Australia.

REVIEW OF FAMOUS SHOWMAN'S CAREER

C. B. Cochran In Daventry Broadcast

Charles B. Cochran, the famous impresario, will himself be heard in the second programme in the series 'The Showmen of England, to be broadcast from Daventry in the near future. 'Charles B. Cochran presents . . . ' on a poster may mean anything from a revue to rodeo, ballet to boxing, but one thing is certain: it will represent showmanship to the nth. It is Cochran who, as an agent, was instrumental in introducing Hackenschmidt, the wrestler and Houdini, the 'handcuffking', to British audiences; who organised the rodeo at the British Empire Exhibition; whose name is associated with countless theatrical ventures, from spectacular revue to 'Cavalcade' and 'The Miracle'.

As a youth Cochran appeared on the stage in New York, and after experience in theatres, circuses, and exhibitions in the U.S.A., became personal representative to the great American actor, Richard Mansfield. It was his three years with Mansfield that suggested the possibilities of an impressario's career. Nothing came amiss to Cochran, provided it would make good entertainment, and there is no aspect of showmanship on which he has not left his mark.

Transmission 4. May 10, 7 p.m. G.M.T.

Derby To Be Televised

By Courtesy of the Directors of the Epsom Grand Stand Association, the B.B.C. will televise the Derby on June 1. Three cameras —one of which will be equipped with 6-in. telephoto lens—will be used. In addition to the race itself, the broadcast will include pictures of the course and crowds, the parade of runners, the weighing-in of the jockeys, and the leading-in of the winning horse.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES FOR B.B.C. VIEWERS.

Television programmes on Sundays were introduced into the B.B.C.'s service at the beginning of April, and an evening programme of about ninety minutes' duration is now being broadcast regularly. The Sunday programmes include drama, opera, and ballet, and special feature broadcasts, from both inside and outside the studios, are also being devised for Sunday-evening presentation.

TELEVISING 'AIR RAID' ON ALEXANDRA PALACE.

April's programmes from the B.B.C. station at Alexandra Palace include the televising of a mimic air raid, involving an attack on Alexandra Palace itself. By permission of the War Office, the display will be given by the Territorial Army's First Anti-Aircraft Division, and the Royal Air Force will co-operate in the aerial attack, which will be televised after dark. During the attack the television studios will be regarded as 'defence headquarters,' and viewers will thus be given inside knowledge of how the defending forces are co-ordinated.

IS THERE LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS?

British Astronomer Royal In New Series Of Talks

'Is there life on other planets?' is the fascinating question that will be discussed by the British Astronomer Royal, H. Spencer Jones, F.R.S., D.Sc., in a series of six talks that listeners to Daventry will hear soon.

The question is the one that the Astronomer Royal is most frequenly asked, and though a decisive answer is, of course, impossible, his broadcasts will be designed to show what possibilities there are of life in other worlds. Each talk, while maintaining the theme of the series, will be complete in itself, and listeners will be given not only food for thought on a topic that interests astronomer and layman alike, but an insight into the methods whereby the facts that shape expert opinion are determined.

A general discussion of the premises that must be assumed and of what this world knows as the main requirements of life will be dealt with in the opening broadcast, and the moon, Venus, Mars, and the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, will be the subjects of subsequent talks.

Dr. Spencer Jones has been Astronomer Royal since 1933. For ten years before that he was H. M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope—an appointment that followed service as Chief Assistant at Greenwich Observatory 'General Astronomy' and 'Worlds without End' are among his publications.

Transmission 3. May 24. 2-45 p. m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4. May 19, 7 p. m. G.M.T.

ALL ABOUT THE BBC

Comprehensive Contents Of New Handbook

During 1937, there were over 100,000 hours of broadcasting from B.B.C. transmitters, including 23,779 hours of Empire broadcasting and 1,619 hours of television —an increase of more than 13,000 hours over the total for 1936.

The year 1937 was a historic one for British broadcasting in many ways: it was the year of the new Charter, of organised television, of the first broadcasts in foreign languages, of the extension of the short-wave station at Daventry, of the unique Coronation broadcast. These notable events, and other developments in the fifteenth year of the British service, are reviewed at length in the B.B.C. Handbook for 1938, which was published on April 1.

One of the most interesting sections of this 125-page booklet is that which answers the question 'What is the B.B.C.?' The full story is told of the Corporation's growth from its first days as the British Broadcasting Company to the present time, and its structure, methods of finance, and national position are analysed in detail.

The book also reveals the B.B.C.'s readiness to co-operate with would-be radio writers, a chapter being devoted to advice on the submission of scripts and scores.

The handbook is published at 1s 6d. (postage extra), and may be obtained from the B.B.C. Publications Department, 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W. 1.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 3.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 4 9
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 6 9
Turner and Newall	4 1 9
Associated Elec. Industries	1 17 6
Attock Oil	1 11 9
Barsi Light Railways	57 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 1 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 6
Beira Railways	1 7 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 6
Marconi International Marine	1 4 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 21.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 2 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2
International Rly. of C America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	1 1/2
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.45
American Radiator	dol 11.45
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 35.00
American Can Company	dol 84.75
General Foods Corporation	do. 26.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 15 9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 7 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 14 6
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 12 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	XD0 19 3
Trust of Bank Shares units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 1
	99 p.c. p.a.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st/2nd May	8,068
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,998,891
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,606,934
Decrease	608,043

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 109 Oct. 123 Dec. 131 Jan. 132 March 136 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 159—Liverpool May 1938 4.59 Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 161/8—Liverpool July 4.69 Rs. 42 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171/12—Liverpool May 1939 4.95 Rs. 43 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 161/8—New York July 8.65 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate. 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 172/12—New York March 8.32 Rs. 24 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 4.

July	52.70
August	53.00

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 29th day of April, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,89,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	25,26,37,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,61,61,000
Total Notes issued	214,67,87,000
Total Liabilities	214,67,87,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.398 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	79,80,70,000
Total of A	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,06,57,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,39,09,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
Total Assets	214,67,87,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 29th April, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	18,50,83,000
(b) Banks	14,78,45,000
(c) Others	55,08,000
Bills Payable	5,80,000
Other Liabilities	66,59,000
Rupees	44,56,75,000

*Includes £132,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	31,79,77,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,000
Rupee Coin	7,04,080
Subsidiary Coin	4,48,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	75,000
(b) External	
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	
Balances held abroad**	4,70,81,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	4,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	7,09,43,000
Other Assets	79,35,000
Rupees	44,56,75,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Turnover 470,000 shares.

General Motors has declared a dividend of 25 cents ex dividend on 12-5-38.

Int. Nickel of Canada has declared a dividend of 50 cents ex div. on 31-5-38

St. Oil Co. of N. J. has declared half-yearly dividend of 50 cents plus an extra dividend of 50 cents. Ex dividend on 16-5-38.

Ludlum Steel ommitted quarterly dividend.

Kennecott Copper Corporation earned 32 p.c. in the first quarter of 1938.

American Power and Light's net income for the year ended December 31, 1937 amount to dol 11,448,078.

U. S. Steel Corporation proposes to issue one hundred million 10 year debenture bonds.

Main influence of reversal of trend was National labour relation's board court request for permission to withdraw order finding ford company guilty of wagner act violations. Expect somewhat higher market.

	Dol.
Amer. Pow and Ltd. Prfd 5 p.c. A	23
Am. For Pow Common	3
Amer. For Pow Gold D 5 p.c.	47
Amer. For Pow Prfd 7 p.c.	17
Elec. Power and Light	8 1/2
Elec. Bond Common	7
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	127 1/2
Western Union Telgm	21
Canadian Pacific Rly.	6
Great North Prfd. Rly.	15 1/2
New York Central	12
Southern Pacific Rly.	11
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Prfd.	86
Houdaille Hershey dol 2 1/2 A	20
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Prfd.	66
Aviation Corporation	4
Bethlehem Steel	47
Republic Stee	13 1/2
United Steel	44
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
General Motors	30 1/4
General Electric	32 1/4
Union Carbide	64 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Socony Oil	7/4
American Tob.	69
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Gillette Safety dol 5 Prfd.	56

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 3.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.64—13.
May	6.20— 8
July	6.39— 8.
October	6.58— 9.
November	6.58— 9.
January 1939	6.66— 8.
March	6.73— 8.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.64— 8.
May	5.62— 5.
July	5.66— 6.
October	5.70— 6.
November	5.75— 6.
January 1939	5.80— 6.
March	5.84— 7.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 3.

SAKEL—	
May	12.43+ 5.
July	12.60— 2.
November	13.19— 2.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.84—13.
August	9.98— 7.
GIZA—	
May	12.07—11.
July	12.12—18.
November	12.37—15.

STANDARD ALL-INDIA CONTRACTS

Wheat, Linseed And Groundnuts

Definition of tenderable wheat: The wheat tendered must be any common white wheat of the current season (to be specified) produced in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind the United Provinces and Rajputana, excluding the district of Fyzabad and all stations on the East Indian Railway east of Cawnpore and all stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway east of Barabanki. Soft Pissi wheat grown in the Jhansi, Jalaun Banda and Hamirpur districts of the United Provinces, common soft white wheats produced in the Central Provinces and in the States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Kotah and all 'Durum' wheats shall be excluded. The produce shall be sound dry and in merchantable conditions and not lower than fair average quality.

Schedule of districts tenderable in the United Provinces:—Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Sitapur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, Hardoi, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Budan, Bijnur, Rampur State, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur, Kheri and certain stations in the Cawnpore, Unao and Lucknow districts to be declared in a special schedule.

Unit of quotation: Per railway maund of 82 2/7 lb.

Minimum unit of transaction for "futures" trading:—500 maunds.

Delivery months for "futures" trading:—May, July, September, November, January and March.

Bags:—New B. Twills, of which the cost is to be included in the quotations for the produce.

LINSEED

Refraction:—Basis 4 per cent with mutual allowances up to 9 per cent. Over 9 per cent cleaning charges at Rs. 3/8 per 100 bags to be paid by the seller to the buyer plus allowance at full value to the latter.

Note:—(the term "refraction" includes dirt and foreign matter and such proportions of other oilseeds and dameged linseed as are treated as dirt i.e. valueless).

Foreign matter (dirt, dead seeds and all non-oleaginous impurities):—To be treated as dirt i.e. valueless and included in refraction.

OTHER OILSEEDS

(Oleaginous impurities):—No free tolerance. Any proportion of oilseeds other than linseed (except castor seed) up to 2 per cent to be treated as half value and added into refraction. Over 2 per cent to be reckoned as full dirt. Castor seed is a particularly objectionable impurity and is accordingly treated as valueless. Any proportion found being added to total refraction.

Damaged linseed (externally and internally discoloured):— No free tolerance. Any proportion found up to 6 per cent to be treated as half value, between 6 per cent and 8 per cent as one fourth the value of sound linseed and over 8 per cent as entirely valueless.

Slightly damaged or touched linseed (externally discoloured): Basis 1 per cent free, any excess to be reckoned as three fourths the value of sound linseed. The remaining one fourth being added into total refraction.

The contract is designed to cover the two main types of linseed grown in India viz. Bold and Small the basis for which are as follows:—

BOLD

Basis 125 grains per gramme with mutual allowances to buyer or seller respectively for every grain more or less than 125 grains per gramme, at 0.15 per cent of the contract price with a maximum allowance of 3 per cent to the buyer and 1 1/2 per cent to the seller. The buyer to have the option to reject if the number of grains per gramme is more than 145.

SMALL

Basis 160 grains per gramme with mutual allowances to buyer or seller respectively for every grain more or less than 160 per gramme with a maximum of 4 1/2 per cent of the contract price to buyer and 2 1/4 per cent to seller.

Unit of quotation:—Per maund of 82 2/7 lb.

Minimum unit of transaction for "futures" trading:—500 maunds, except for Calcutta where the minimum may be 250 maunds.

Delivery months for "futures" trading:—May and September.

Bags:—New B. Twill bags—the cost of the bags to be included in th equotations for the produce.

GROUNDNUTS

As regards the groundnuts contract, revised proposals by the Madras, and Bombay Chambers of Commerce were placed before the meeting by the Chambers' representative. As the new suggestions differed fairly substantially in one or two important respects from the contract tentatively agreed upon at the conference held in Bombay last September, notably in respect of the definitions of the growths or varieties tenderable, it was decided to obtain the views of the other associations concerned before recasting the terms in question. It is proposed therefore to hold another conference later in the year, probably at South India, in order to round off the preliminaries and bring the new contract into being.—A. P. I.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 3.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 158 /18; highest 158 3/8; lowest 157 1/8; closing 157 1/8.

Broach J/A. op. 161; highest 161 1/4; lowest 159 5/8; closing 159 5/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 172; highest 172 1/2; lowest 170 3/4; closing 170 7/8.

Oomra May op 141 3/4; highest 141 3/4; lowest 140; closing 140.

Oomra July op 144; highest 144; lowest 142 1/2; closing 142 1/2.

Oomra D/Jan. op 153; highest 153 1/2, lowest 152; closing 152.

Bengal May op 119; highest 119; lowest 116 5/8; closing 116 5/8.

Bengal July op 120 3/4; highest 120 3/4; lowest 119 1/8; closing 119 1/8

Broach A/M. 1938 op 158 1/8; highest 129 1/4; lowest 127 1/2; closing 127 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 4 1/8

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-5-38) Rs. 7 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1938 (24-3-39) Rs. 24 3/4.

NEW RULES FOR BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Chamber's Views

A detailed reference to the draft rules of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association (Bombay Stock Exchange) is contained in a Communication from the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay.

Referring to the rules regarding the validity of contracts, the Chamber says that the civil rights and liberties of parties to a transaction should not be affected for any technical breaches of the rules.

BAN TO BE LIFTED.

Although the Chamber had expressed itself in favour of excluding persons engaged in any other business from membership of the Association, the Chamber feels that the ban should be lifted. It suggests that such members should deposit with the Stock Exchange a security of Rs. 50,000 in addition to the deposit of Rs. 30,000 for admission to the membership.

The latter deposit, the Chamber feels, should be waived in certain cases, such as where the applicant undertakes to confine his business to ready transactions.

PUNISHMENT TO MEMBERS.

As regards punishment for offences under the rules, the Chamber urges that expulsion should not be the only punishment but that the Board should be vested with discretion to fine and suspend also. The power for the removal of a member of the Board should be exercised only by the general body of the Association and not by the Board.

The Chamber reiterates its demand for representation of public bodies on the Board, as it would prove a source of strength to the Association. A member should not be precluded from giving a smaller number of votes than the number of vacancies to be filled.

The Chamber is strictly opposed to the provision for co-option of members to form a quorum at a meeting of the Board. In contingencies of the kind envisaged by the rules, the meetings should stand adjourned, it being provided that the members present shall form a quorum at such adjourned meetings.

PERIOD OF CLOSURE

The Board should be empowered to close the market for two working days, instead of 24 hours, without the sanction of Government.

The Chamber also recommends that parties to a dispute should be allowed to nominate the arbitrator and that defaulters' property should not be made available to the Association for the benefit of creditors as it would be contrary to the provisions of the Law of Insolvency.

It is not fair, it says, to prohibit a member from having a member of another Association as a constituent of his. He has a right as a member of the public to the facility of the machinery of the Exchange.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 4.

Wheat	17,069 cwts.
Linseed	34,237 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	279 cwts.
Gingellysseed	50 cwts.
Poppyseed	1,400 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,016 cwts.
Castorseed	3,324 cwts.
Rice	16,785 cwts.
Myrabollam	1,701 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,362 cwts.
Gram	2,686 cwts.
Joowar	9,49 cwts.
Maize	47 cwts.
Barley	452 cwts.
Bajree	727 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,513 cwts.

EASY FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Absence Of Demand From Consuming Centres

Bombay, May 4

Continued decline in the prices of raw materials combined with the absence of satisfactory demand from almost all consuming centres throughout the country has produced a distinctly easy feeling in the Yarn market during the week under review. Most of the prices quoted are merely nominal inasmuch as if buyers are prepared to make purchases in bulk, dealers are inclined to reduce their limits to bring about business of importance. Reports from Northern markets go to show that the sales are very restricted at present, probably due to daily declining prices, and buying is only in very small lots just sufficient for immediate requirements. In Southern markets as well as in Calcutta and various other important markets, buying is very limited on account of the reports, that a big group of Mills in the South has now resumed normal working and naturally, therefore, scarcity of goods will no longer be in evidence from now onwards. Offtake in the local market continues rather poor, whereas stocks with the dealers and with the Mills have been steadily increasing. As regards the Export markets, there have been only scattered enquiries which are mostly of the price testing nature inasmuch as the actual business resulting is very small. On the whole, the undertone in the Yarn market continues to remain easy and it will not be surprising if prices may have to decline further so as to create confidence amongst the buyers, as a result of which improvement in demand may be realised.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in this Class of Yarns where business with Manchester is getting increasingly difficult on account of very high prices quoted by Manchester Spinners.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices in Single and two-fold Grey Yarns have remained almost unchanged with a slightly easy undertone at the close. As regards Mercerised Yarns, there has been a sharp decline in prices, both in "Ready" as well as in "Forward" deliveries on account of continued pressure of sales by weak holders and even at the close prices have been showing a tendency to decline yet further. Fresh "Forward" business with Japan is now practically impossible on account of higher replacement cost at present. Spinners have reduced their limits to some extent, but the difference is yet very wide to bring about any "Forward" business. Exchange has remained very steady whereas Sampin has declined further in sympathy with cotton.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the official prices of Italian yarns during the week. Offtake, however, continues to remain very moderate on account of the absence of satisfactory demand from all important consuming districts. As regards Japanese yarns, there is no change in prices, but offtake continues to remain very limited. No fresh "Forward" business of importance has been possible with Japanese Spinners on account of much higher prices quoted by them. The future tendency remains uncertain.

LOCAL YARNS

Turnover in the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd. has been rather better, but the prices have shown a further decline to the extent of about Re. 1 per bale. Owing to continued decline in cotton prices, buyers have been rather scarce and no fresh "Forward" business of importance has, therefore, been possible with the Mills. The future tendency is yet in favour.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Further Fall In Franc

BOMBAY, May 4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton derived considerable encouragement from improvement abroad with result that prices showed fairly good advance. Prices gradually rose on better Liverpool cables and trade and local buying.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London Exchange opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.75 and then appreciated to 4.99.56 at the close on buying support.

Franc opened at 165.50 and then weakened steadily on unconfirmed rumours of impending Franc devaluation. Closed at 169.41.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 4

Previous closing	8.65
To-day's opening	8.67
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.63
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 4

Previous closing	4.66
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.72
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 157-12
July August	Rs. 160

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4

New York cotton derived considerable encouragement from improvement abroad with the result that prices showed fairly good advance.

Trading in July commenced at 8.67 i.e. two points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and local buying with some covering purchases. Prices gradually rose to 8.72 with very steady undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.57/8.56) 8.63/8.67
October (8.66/8.64) 8.73/8.73
December (8.68/8.67) 8.74/8.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4

July (4.64) 4.72
October (4.77) 4.82
July (6.39) 6.46
November (6.59) 6.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 161/8. After early slight activity prices declined on some selling and liquidation but thereafter rallied on good support with subsequent operations unimportant. Closed quiet at Rs. 161/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 4

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

First marks C I F Continent New Crop (£17 1/2 paid) £17 9/16 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/16 buyers) 5 11/16 buyers
Forward October December (5 9/16 paid and sellers) 5 13/16 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 15/16 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, May 4

Tin £153 1/4 buyers £153 3/8 sellers. Easy) £160 buyers £160 1/4 sellers. Strong.

Lead (£14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Easy, £14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 1/4 to £43 1/4) £43 to £43 1/2

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 4

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.98 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.99 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 4

Previous closing	4.98.61
To-day's opening	4.98.75
To-day's closing	4.99.56

FRANC RATE

London, May 4

Previous closing	164.93
To-day's opening	165.50
To-day's closing	169.41

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.75 and then appreciated to 4.98.84 on some buying.

Franc opened at 167.06 and then weakened steadily to 168.75 on considerable selling pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (12.361) 12.681
New York on Bombay (37.33) 37.33
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.82) 94.79
London on Shanghai (1-0 3/4 nominal) 1-0 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 4

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 4

Spot	(18 5/8d.) 18 5/8d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 4

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-6.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 4

Silver ready	49	6	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	4	0
Silver Jeth	49	2	0
Gold ready	34	14	9
Gold Vaishakh	34	15	0
Gold Jeth	34	14	9
Sovereign	22	11	0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.80 1/4. Prices fell under local selling and realising influenced by favourable crop reports with price later further declining to 0.79 7/8.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 80 5/8 and July at 79 1/4. The market was moderately active following better overnight overseas cables and with present levels discounting bearish winter wheat estimate. Operators awaiting fresh incentive.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 4

Wheat May	4	6	3
Wheat Septembe.	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	7	3
Linseed September	7	7	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 4

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 3/4.

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs 98-8-6.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday April 25	£93 1/2
Tuesday April 26	£93 1/2
Wednesday April 27	£93
Thursday April 28	£93
Friday April 29	£93 1/4
Monday May 2	£93
Tuesday May 3	£93

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 4
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £75 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4

London stock exchange was quiet but steady.

Gilledged securities were in fair request. Three and half per cent quoted at £93 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (31-6) 31-6
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32 1/2) £32
Dunlop Rubber (29-6) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 37-3
Ford Motors (18-9) 19-1 1/2
Cables an Wireless New Ordinary (£60 1/2) £60 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Distillers (95-6) 96-0
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-0) 3-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-9) 39-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (40-0) 39-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-9
Inter Nickels (dol 45) dol 46
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-9) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0
Gule Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 39-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£15) £15
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Leaseholds (83-9) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (96-3) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 25
Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 81-3
Burma Oil (117-6) 117-6
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-9
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35 5/8) £36 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£54 1/2) £54 1/2
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£21) £21
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3
Southern Def (£20 3/8) £20 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£78 3/4) £78

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 41 3/4) dol 43 1/2
General Motors (dol 29) dol 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 7/8) dol 26 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 95) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rumours Of Impending Franc Devaluation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 4

The Stock Exchange was quietly firm though gold minings finally reacted on Paris offerings. Among commodities tin rallied briskly on an unconfirmed press report that buffer pool referendum would be held in Malaya in the near future, together with better continental inquiry. Foreign exchanges witnessed excited conditions as the result of unconfirmed rumours of impending franc devaluation. Major continental currencies and dollar offere against sterling, also against purchases of gold. Wall Street opened quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Speculative Issues Quiet And Steady

CALCUTTA, May 4

Jutes generally ruled at yesterday's levels coals disclosed no special importance. Teas practically neglected. Miscellaneous: Indian Irons and other speculative issues of the section ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business passed in them. Business in other industrials was also very much restricted. Government securities kept steady.

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 89/7 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 98/8; three per cent loan 1941 103/1 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/5 small lot; two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 100/8; three per cent loan 1941 103/1 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/5 small lot; four per cent loan 1943 108/5 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 103/14 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 101/5 small odd lot; three per cent U P 1952 99/7; five per cent U P bonds 1944 112/14.

Banks: Reserve 116/8 small lot.

Cottons: Birla cotton 18/6; New Victoria ord 1/1.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 15/12; North Damuda 5/12; North Tetturya 1/8.

Jutes: Alliance 164; Alexandra pref 96; Anglo India 254; Barnagore 105; Belvedere 287 small lot; Howrah 39/3 do A pref 134/8 small lot; Kanknarrah 292; Lothian 164/8; Presidency 3; Reliance 53; Union 282/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/7; Consolidated Tin 4/12; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia copper 1/12; Bengal Potteries 4/4; B Dalmia Cement ord 8/10; Cuttack elec 8/3 ct; Hukumchand Steel 8/2; Indian Iron 28/6; Marshalls 1/1; Steel Corpn ord 5/11; B I Corpn ord 3/4 ct; do pref 147/8 small lot; Dunlop Rubber ord 13/4; do second pref 98 small lot, Rohtas Industries ord 20/9; Indo-Burma Petrol pref 125 small lot; Midnapore zemindary 82/8; India Geni Navigation ord 98; Cawnpore 16/4; Champaran 12/4; Shree Radha Krishna pref 100;

Teas: Bishnauth 24; East India 8/4; Central Cachar 62/8 ct; Kodala 14/8 ct.

Debentures: Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/8.—A. P.

ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Legal Aid Society, for the year ended 31st December 1937:—

Eighty-nine applications were submitted to the Society during the year under report (as against 111 last year) out of which 38 applications were from Hindus. 14 from Christians and Jews, 11 from Parsees and 26 from Mahomedans; of these, 26 were rejected

In several matters, as the applicants were too poor to pay the Court fees, pauper petitions were prepared for them and put through.

The matters dealt with by the Society during the year related 'inter alia' to obtaining instalments for money decrees, matrimonial disputes, maintenance, custody of children, ejectment suits, recovery of wages, damages for negligence and partnership disputes.

A Parsi lady applied to the Society for advice under the following circumstances. She was enciente, and had been turned out by her husband after assaulting her. The applicant agreed to go back and reside with her husband after she was discharged from hospital.

A number of poor workmen, working in a Cotton Mill in Bombay approached the Society for legal aid in connection with an enquiry being held before the authorities under the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934. A statement of their complaints was accordingly prepared for them for being submitted to the authorities.

A Mahomedan was desirous of taking legal steps against G. I. P. Railway to recover damages for an accident caused to him by the alleged negligence of some of the employees of the Railway Company. Ultimately the Railway Company settled the applicant's claim by making payment to him of Rs. 1,470 in full settlement.

Requests for legal aid were received 'inter alia' from Thana, Poona, Nasik, Satara, Goa, Bhavnagar, Amroli, Ratnagiri, Mehamadabad, Ahmedabad, and Cutch Bhuj.

The number of Members of the Society at the end of the year was eighty-nine as against 79 last year. There is great need for more members to join the Society, so as to make the services of the Society available to a larger number of poor persons who are in need of legal aid.

PROVE WORTHY OF SACRED TRUST

Sinha's Advice To Bihar Police

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 3.

"Let us rise and accord a hearty welcome to the Ministers and assure them of our steadfast loyalty and unflinching devotion to duty and undertake to give them all satisfaction and prove worthy of the sacred trust reposed in us, said Mr. Shivnandan Prasad Sinha in the course of his Presidential address at the fifteenth session of the Bihar Police Conference held at Motihari.

The Conference was opened by the Premier. Mr Sinha said: "Politics, however, is no concern of ours. We must carry out our onerous duties impartially, fairly and equitably and in thus discharging our duties, we must be firm conscious and straightforward but courteous and polite in our dealings."

Continuing he described how sad the plight of Bihar Police and dark its future prospects were. He welcomed the Anti-Corruption Committee appointed by the Bihar Government to inquire into corruption prevailing in Government Departments, including Police.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MYMENSINGH

CALCUTTA, May 3.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal states that a scheme of Free Primary Education for the entire rural area of the district of Mymensingh was initiated on 3rd January, 1938.

Primary education in this district has been since April 1934 in the control of a District School Board, constituted under the provisions of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act 1930. The Board maintained 570 primary schools under its direct management and aided very nearly 500 privately managed schools and Maktabs.

SEQUEL TO SURVEY

A judicious distribution of the schools was felt necessary for the improvement of primary education. The Board, therefore, conducted a thorough survey of the primary educational needs of the district by appointing survey committees. After the survey it has been found that far a rural areas of 6,192 sq. miles and a population of nearly 50 lakhs, 2,634 primary schools under the direct management of the Board are needed, so as to enable a child to find a school within an average distance of a mile from its place of residence.

FREE BOARD SCHOOLS

The teaching staffs of the Free Board Schools, started as much in January have been altogether overhauled. With certain exceptions, specially in cases of some existing teachers nobody is considered to be qualified for a post in a Free Board School unless he is a trained man or a Matriculate.

The Board is about to spend nearly Rs. 70,000 in furnishing each of its schools with the minimum quantity of educational equipment needed.—United Press.

13-YEAR OLD BRIDE FOR 55 YEAR-OLD GROOM

NAGPUR, May 4.

Social circles of Katol are greatly agitated over the proposed marriage of a 13-year old Maharashtrian girl to an old man of 55. The bridegroom has five children by his former wife.

Attempts to frustrate the marriage are being made.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Merchants Want Rent Reduction

BOMBAY, May 3.

Mr. Kasalchand M. Shah wires to the "United Press" from Ahmedabad under to-day's date:—

The following Mahajans have wired to the Premier of Bombay, as follows:—

"We urge strongly a shop rents inquiry to be conducted by the Rent Inquiry Committee. The merchants are highly exploited by the exorbitant rents.

"Depression, purchasing inability and competition in trade make business profitless, rather losing. We solicit a 50 per cent, urgent reduction in rents and restrictions. Pray for the inquiry."

The appeal has been signed by the Presidents of the Ratan Pole Cloth Association, Gold Merchants' Association, Silver Merchants' Association, and the Associations of Grocery Dealers, Choksis, Chemists, and merchants dealing in Fuvara Cloth, Silver cloth, glassware, sugar, ghee and grain, as well as the Maneck Chawk Grocery, Cloth and Toys merchants.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 4

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee arrived from Basra via Karachi Persian Gulf Ports, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalakrishna of 3074 reg tons, Captain F T W Lewis arrived from Akyab via Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons Captain P Hinricks arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti with passengers and general cargo.

A I Oil ss British Duchess of 3476 reg tons, Captain F J Goochild arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil and general and passengers.

N Y Kaisha ss Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons, Captain H Shinohara arrived from Karachi via Kundla with sacpr iron tea and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Bankura of 1896 reg tons Captain R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-5-38.

S S Nalgora (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Port Sudan and London.

S S Comorin (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Barpeta (M M) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Jalamohan (Sc. S N) for Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras and Calcutta

S S Fianona (L D) for Port Said for order.

S S Inventor (Ralli Bros) for Port Said for order.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 4

2 Jeypore 3209 Japan 7-5 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 7-5 K Nixon
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 11-5 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 4-5 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busrah 6-5 M M
7 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 4-5 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalakrishna 3074 N F, N F, Scindia S N
G Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 5-5 S Hassum
M Barpeta 1892 N F, 11-5 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon
Clan Macinnes 6-5-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
Pres Adams 8-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Tergestea 10-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino
Laconia 3-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Bhutan 8-5-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 7-5-38 P and O

FROM BASRA

Vasna 7-5-38 M M
Bamora 5-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nirpura 4-5-38 M M
Garmula 4-5-38 M M
Jalamani 3-5-38 Sc. S N
Gurna 7-5-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 5-5-38 M M
Kunishima Maru 3-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 3-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Moolton 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Adams 9-5-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Laconia 5-5-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Varela 6-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalamohan N F, Sc. S. N.

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 8-5-38 L Edward
Vita 7-5-38 M M

B. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Biancamano (boats) 3-5-38
S S Janaki 4-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 11 bales raw cotton R B Champalal; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Hongkong: 52 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon

S S Nalgora for Antwerp: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Havre: 92 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk: 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 31 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 530 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For London: 700 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal; 4350 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 43 bales cotton rags Barot Bros; 50 bales cotton rags C Nanalal.

For Hull: 100 bales raw wool D Abraham.

S S Comorin for Melbourne: 50 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Sydney: 125 bales ctn twist waste Jessain Carpet; 28 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 31 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 28 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal.

For Wellington: 33 bags dall M M Poonjaji.

S S Kunishima Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 428 bales raw cotton Langley; 650 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 500 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 600 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 200 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak.

S S Fianona for Port Said (for orders): 23600 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 7840 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S City of Durban for Manchester: 250 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 50 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1232 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 50 bales cotton fly Barot Bros; 52 drums castor oil A H Hargovindas; 35 bales ctn twist waste V A Save.

For Liverpool: 75 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 990 bags massoor Ralli Bros; 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 192 bags myrabollams J Meolchand; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak.

IMPORTS

S S Taijin Maru Agents O S Kaisha from Singapore: 1639 bags betelnuts; 1191 bags sago flour; 100 bags pearl tapioca; 887 bags rattans; 550 cases pine apples;

From Penang: 917 bags betelnuts; 514 bags pearl tapioca; 77 bags hemp bags; 50 slabs refined tin.

From Tokyo: 100 cases g m ctn sheeting; 170 cases g m ctn yarn; 291 cases glassware.

From Yokohama: 1837 cts tiles; 834 bales grey ctn shirting.

From Osaka: 62 cases bobbins; 350 cases ctn goods; 250 bags calcium carbonate; 206 cases glass bangles; 221 cases glass bottles empty; 50 bags sulphur crude; 100 carboys acetic acid; 200 pkgs weaving machy; 102 cases glassware; 97 cases toys; 187 cts tiles.

From Moji: 386 cases window glass; 69 cases ground glass; 53 cases sheet glass; 200 bales strawboard.

From Kobe: 80 cases rayon goods; 349 cases ctn piecegoods; 40 cases silk yarn; 81 cases art silk yarn; 319 cases weaving machy and accessories; 313 cases paint; 50 bags dried ginger; 104 cases c i pipes, 76 cases w/n yarn; 74 cases porcelainware.

From Colombo: 250 bags copra.

M S Shikisan Maru Agents M B Kaisha from Yokohama: 562 cases beer; 109 cases g m ctn yarn; 638 drums asphalt.

From Nagoya: 138 cases glassware; 67 cases glass bangles; 60 cases clocks; 50 cases white ctn shirting.

From Osaka: 78 cases ctn white mull; 328 cases ctn yarn; 130 cases staple fibre yarn; 135 coils galvd wire rope; 1154 coils ctn piecegoods; 100 drums acetic acid; 50 bags potato dextrine; 210 bdls red lead; 90 cases ctn jeans; 200 bales strawboards; 345 cases glassware; 63 cases elect goods; 383 cases glass bottles; 41 cases cell bangles; 65 cases umbrella goods; 600 bags sulphur crude; 100 drms calcium carbonate; 50 bags white dextrine.

From Kobe: 126 cases steel wire; 425 cases tiles; 322 cases glassware; 174 cases rayon yarn; 476 cases grey ctn shirting; 125 cases slates; 283 bdls glass bottles; 115 cases cell bangles; 41 cases bobbins; 250 cts tiles; 50 bundles star aniseeds;

From Moji: 200 bales strawboards; 126 bales paper; 125 drums carbide of calcium.

From Colombo: 532 bags copra; 74 bundles mattress fibre.

S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from Busra: 3801 bundles w dates; 513 bags mash.

From Karachi: 956 bales cotton; 916 bags wheat, 261 bags toria; 87 bags zira white; 409 bags gram flour; 100 bags math grain; 100 bags barley; 100 bales kishmish; 100 bundles w dates; 180 bags gram chuni; 206 bags wheat flour; 52 bags galvd iron pipe fittings; 100 bags table salt; 61 bags fish manure.

INDIAN SUGAR STOCKS IN MARCH

SIMLA: May 3.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnport, reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 31st March, 1938:—

Opening stock at factories: 101,22,355 maunds.

Production of Sugar for the fortnight: 18,28,675 maunds.

Despatches of sugar for the fortnight: 9,20,988 maunds.

Closing stock at factories: 110,30,042 maunds.

These figures relate to 86 factories representing 63 per cent. of the total cane-crushing capacity. —United Press.

Wall-Street Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

NARROWING OF N.Y. LIVERPOOL DIFFERENCES AND WIDENING OF BOMBAY

Liverpool And Bombay Selling Taken By Trade

BOMBAY, May 4.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Market was slightly more cheerful, notwithstanding rather more active selling from both Liverpool and Bombay. The continued absence of offers from the South resulted in further narrowing of New York—Liverpool differences and widening of Bombay.

There was active Wall-Street buying and although the close shows a small decline the tone was decidedly better.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables together with liquidation.

However the cables were partly offset by the continued absence of offers from the South. Thereafter prices quietly rallied partially as foreign selling subsided and on a firmer stock market with Wall-street buying. There was trade price fixing and New Orleans and local buying. Finally short covering appeared.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 11 points with July 8.56. There was steady buying throughout the day and prices advanced to 8.65 which was the highest level of the day. The market closed at a net 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 8.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures was very steady and closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.81c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.69. There was Bombay and scattered liquidation together with hedging of outside growths which disclosed absence of demand. Sentiment was bearish with unsound statistical situation dullness of Textile and favourable U. S. weather reports. Later on hedge selling and professional realising met straddle buying against New York and short covering with small trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.71d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures closed 9 to 6 points down and Uppers lost 5 to 7 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 13 points.

SPECULATIVE INCENTIVE.

"With speculative incentive still dominant arbitrage operations have provided the feature of this week's market operations. Weakness in Bombay, where increased receipts and fears of heavy tenders have caused a considerable decline, has been reflected here in straddle reversing at wider differences.

New York has stubbornly resisted the decline, and this has prompted straddle buying here against that market. Latest cables state that any further decline in America will only succeed in moving more cotton into the loan, and so further restricting Southern selling. "Short" positions are therefore considered dangerous in view of the new crop uncertainties.

LONG INTEREST.

There is still a very large "long" interest open on straddle with Bombay, and much now depends on the action of that market. Any further weakness there is sure to result in heavy liquidation in Liverpool. The New York "Journal of Commerce" estimates this year's cotton acreage at 26,646,000 acres, a decrease of 22.5 per cent. Nears have eased further in relation to distants, as the bulk of the selling has been concentrated in old crop positions. Spot houses, however, continue to transfer shorts forward.

Further hedging in Gizas against Sudans has been absorbed by straddle buying of November against sales of Uppers. The latter growth has weakened in sympathy with the decline in the April position in Alexandria on heavy tenders, which has brought a marked increase in hedge-selling here. —"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (2-59 p.m.)	8.62—02
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.56—11
Liverpool July Highest	4.71—02
Liverpool July Lowest	4.65—08

Messrs. Patel Brother have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. cabled:

Market affected by straddle selling; contracts taken by trade scale down; no particular trend.

Their New York friends cabled:

European, Bombay selling early; later strength due to local buying, reflecting action securities.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Heavy tone. Tired long liquidation, Bombay selling and South American hedge selling met poor offtake. Sentiment discouraged by favourable Southern crop accounts and adverse trade advices.

Liverpool.—Weather reports are more favourable.

New York.—Market declined early on Bombay and Liverpool selling. Trade absorbing. Recovered later on Wall Street buying with better outside markets.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—"Weather reports are more favourable. Warm weather seems to have set in. Our opinion is that the market will not give way much at present. Market largely professional with little outside interest.

New York:—"Foreign selling not sustained. Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Weather continues favourable."

"World statistical position unhealthy Expect better buying opportunities."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 3.

July	8.65—02
October	8.73—02
December	8.73—04
January	8.76—02
March	8.82—02
Middling Spot	8.65—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 3.

May	8.70—02
July	8.78
October	8.84—02
Middling Spot	8.81
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
July	8.59/8.58
October	8.65/8.65
December	8.68/8.68
Noon Call.—	
July	8.57
October	8.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 3.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

May	4.56—07
June	4.61—07
July	4.66—07
August	4.69—07
September	4.74—08
October	4.77—08
November	4.79—08
December	4.81—08
January	4.83—08
February	4.85—08
March	4.88—08
Middling Spot	4.71—06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	4.69
October	4.81

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 3.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f ton May sellers	£12/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13/8/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/12/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.98.81
Paris	164.93
Berlin	12.40 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01 7/16
Amsterdam	8.95 9/16
Brussels	29.61 1/4
Milan	94.80
Berne	21.70 3/8
Prague	143.25

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 3.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May sellers	24/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked June/Aug sellers	24/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 3.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	5 11/16

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 123 August 122
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 164 August 163

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds	£111 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond. Reg.	£91
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	37/3
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	33

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4.

In sympathy with a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, which was smaller than general expectation the local market opened slightly better with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 161/12. There was no inclination to support the market and under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 161/4. New Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 172/12. The local market now seems to be bearish and there is more disposition to liquidate on strong markets. However in view of U.S. Government loans, there is absence of any aggressive selling.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points and it opened 3 points up but the local market was quiet and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 160/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	1938	159 4	0
Broach J/A	1938	161 10	0
Broach A/M	1939	173 4	0
Fine F G—			
Oomra May	1938	140 8	0
Oomra July	1938	144 4	0
Oomra D/J	1939	153 12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May	1938	118 0	0
Bengal July	1938	120 8	0
Bengal D/J	1939	129 0	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 4.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	4000	23500
Bengal	550	2150
Oomra	450	750

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 4.

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 125	122	119	116	
Punjab	... 125	122	119	116	
Rajputana	... 125	122	119	116	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...
Broach No. 2	... 164	162	160	158	
Punjab-Ame.	.. 184	181	178	175	
Surat	... 217	214	211	208	
Rajpipla	... 210	207	204	201	
Navsari	... 223	220	217	214	

Ready Cotton Quotation

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	122/23
Bengal F.G.	11920
C. P. 1	152/57
C. P. 2	147/48
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	142/44
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	132/36
Jalna/Sailu	134/38
Burwah/Sanavad	147/48
Khandwa	147/49
Harda/Khirkiya	147/49
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	138/42
Broach	161/63
Punjab 4 F.	176/79
Punjab 289F.	209/14
Sindh N. T.	194/99
Kampala	276/77
Jinja	267/68
Navsari	222/24
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	206/07

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	250	49,379	203,218
Central India	105	40,913	321,693
Barsi and Nagar	570	140,692	167,416
Hyderabad-Gaorani		39,428	96,459
Berar	1,392	303,731	549,170
Central Provinces	247	66,443	111,514
Total Oomras	2,564	640,185	1,449,470
Dholera	1,102	78,604	90,170
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,360
Rajputana		14,491	81,968
Sind-Punjab	2,434	494,727	307,944
Broach	3,660	203,621	300,443
Coompta and Dharwar	1,129	27,624	39,269
Westerns-Northerns	363	15,610	29,953
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6	1,823	7,926
American		173,044	10,556
Egyptian, African and Sudan	356	476	283,510
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	11,258	2,010,149	2,610,745

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 28th April.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,812,206,584	372,437
Japan and China	8,278	500,091	1,093,935
Coast Ports	400	48,473	23,736
Up-country by Rail		270,282	197,760
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,215	17,851
Total	10,490	1,048,645	1,705,719

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 3-5-38	7562000	6539000
Receipts Yesterday 3-5-38	4000	7000
Exports to date 3-5-38	5314000	5054000
Stock at Ports 29-4-38	2807000	1614000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-4-38	2286000	1313000
Stock at Liverpool 29-4-38	1255000	985000
Visible Supply 29-4-38	6786000	4506000
Quantity in sight 29-4-38	13020000	12297000
Quantity out of sight 29-4-38	9115000	11043000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 4.

No precipitation, weather cooler in Western belt. Forecast—Rain expected in Western Belt.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 4.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-6. London Paris exchange rate registered a sharp rise of 212 points at 164.93. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4.

London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 18 5/8d. for spot and forward quotations were marked down by 1/16d. to 18 7/16d. India sold speculators were small buyers Later the market was steady with small buyers at fixed prices. New York silver spot price was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed at a rise of 40 points to a decline of 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1/0 1/2. The local market was quiet with a slightly overbought situation and every rise is meeting long liquidation. There was a slightly better demand to-day which hardened gold as well as silver prices.

GOLD

Ready	34 15 3
Vaishakh delivery	34 15 3
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 2 0
Jeth delivery	34 15 3
Jeth Teji-mandi	0 4 6

SILVER

Ready	49 6 6
Vaishakh delivery	49 5 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 11 0
Jeth delivery	49 3 6
Jeth Teji-mandi	1 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 3.

Spot	18 5/8
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 3.

May	40.80+40
July	42.30+10
September	42.10+10

LONDON METALS

London, May 3.

Copper	£38 11 3
Spelter	£12 16 3
Lead	£14 12 6
Tin	£154 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 4.

London copper cash (buyers)	£38/10/0
Standard copper 3 months	£38/12/6
Electrolytic copper	£43/5/0
Bombay market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 44/8
Tone: Steady.	

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EASTERN: Partly scattered showers.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.
WESTERN: Partly cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 3.

June	£10-6-3.
July	£10-8-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 4

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	10	6
Lowest	27	6	0
Closing	27	6	9
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	28	14	6
Lowest	28	10	0
Closing	28	10	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	10	0
Lowest	31	8	6
Closing	31	10	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	32	2	0
Highest	32	3	0
Lowest	32	2	0
Closing	32	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	12	3
Highest	17	13	3
Lowest	17	12	0
Closing	17	12	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	10	6
Highest	18	10	9
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	10	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 3.

May	79 3/4d.
July	79 1/8d.
October	77 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 3.

May	dol 0.80 5/8.
July	dol 0.78 5/8.
September	dol 0.79 1/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2-0.
Shipment May-June Rs. 4-12-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-12-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-13-0.
Kesar Rs. 12-4-0.
Saraya Rs. 12-0-0.
Iava Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, May 3.

July	1.96.
September	2.00.
January	2.00.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 3.

August	5s.

Osaka Sumpin

Osaka, May 4.

May	219.70—50
July	206.50—150
August	207.00—150
September	208.80+20
November	209.00+80

GOVT: SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/10
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/9
TAX FREE	
4 per cent 1953/68	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	118/2
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Notes:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at 98/8 and touched Rs. 98/9, but there was very little business.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 4.

B. G. RATES—
T T J D 1/5 7/8
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/8
Bank's buying T T 267
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,220
Bank's buying T T 1,250
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 76
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 3/4 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 4th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 4th instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/4 4th instant.
London/Paris 164.93 3rd instant.
London/Belgium 29.61 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.70 3/8 3rd instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 3rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 3/8 3rd instant.
London/New York 4.98.81 3rd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 1/2 3rd instant.
London/Italy 94.80 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 2nd instant.
Gold £6-19-6 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 3rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 3.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 4

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/11
4 per cent 1960-70	114/8
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4
BANKS	
Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	380
India Bank	138/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6
TEXTILES.	
Ambica	1440
Arun	400
Arvind	1175
Asok	385
B. Dyeing	805
Buckingham and Carnatics	186
Century	230
Central India	226/4
Colaba	142/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	143/12
Indore	65
Jubilee	223/12
Kohinoor	247/8
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	116/14
Morarji	1030
New Great	205
Raipur	705
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	193/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	127
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC.	
Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord.	148/12
Tata Power Ord.	1340
ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	297/8
Associated Cements	116
Belapur	143/12
Bombay Burma New	175
Bombay Burma Old	510
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burm. Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Dalmia Cement	8/15
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	426
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	28/4
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	680
Premier Construction	61/12
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	27/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	224/8
Tata Steel Defd.	940
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	7/4
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	385
Kankanarrah	293
Lawrence	300
Reliance	56

PAY IN—MAY 9 PAY OUT—MAY 11

Scattered Tired Liquidation On Stock Exchange

OPERATORS UNWILLING TO FOLLOW WALL-STREET IMPROVEMENT

Market Opinion Divided

BOMBAY, May 4.

Despite a sudden rise of dol. 1 3/4 in U.S. Steel Common and dol. 1 1/2 in Anaconda Copper mining shares, the local market ruled quiet with utter absence of any important buying and prices declined under scattered tired long liquidation.

The significance of improvement in Wall Street market was due to an appeal made to the U.S. Supreme Court to set aside the order against Ford Motors under Wrangers Act. It is said this will have a strengthening effect on the New York Stock Exchange but in the absence of improvement in general trade no sustained rise is expected.

As anticipated the local market is keeping dull without any incentive. Bulls are becoming nervous and show signs of liquidation while the support only comes from short covering. Thus we still believe that the technical position of the market is weak and indicates lower level of prices.

Investors in Tata Steel Shares are keenly awaiting declaration dividends and it is feared that after receiving dividends, some of them will unload their high priced purchases. Dividends will be satisfactory but losses between purchase and existing prices being larger, naturally there will be no inducement to assume greater risks.

However, the market opinion seems divided. Those who rely on facts and figures are inclined to take a bullish view of the situation but professionals seem to keep aloof pending further developments.

The market was open to-day for one hour for settlement purposes and we will have daily one hour sessions this week while on Monday the market will remain closed.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 965 and declined to Rs. 942 when there appeared short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 960 and finally closed at Rs. 950. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 229 and closed at Rs. 226/8 while Bombay Dyeings finished at Rs. 807. Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 116/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 4.

100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	366 14
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	807 8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	230 10
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	227 8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	143 2
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	92 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	123 12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,600 0
100	Indore	48 2
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	248 12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	437 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1035 0
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs 7)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	207 8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	73 2
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	195 0
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102 8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114 8
250-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550 0
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 5)	380 0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138 8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
5	Union (As. 4)	6 0
	CEMENTS.	
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	116 4
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs 14)	715 0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	13 12
20	Mercantile	54 8
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 14
100	Karachi (4)	222 8
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	149 6
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,342 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	940 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 4.

Bombay Dyeing (812/8) 816 812 806 815 807
Century (232/8) 235 233 232 230
Central India (231/4) 230 228 227 226 227
Kohinbor (252/8) 250
New Great (210) 211 207 206 207
Simplex (75) 75 73
Swadeshi (197/8) 198 196 192 195
Associated Cement (117) 117 116/8
Andhra (1421/4) 1421
Tata Hydro (148/12) 148 149/6
Tata Power (1343/12) 1340 1337 1345 1342
Tram. Ord. (126/8) 126/8
T. Steel Dfd. (970) 965 960 957 950 942 955 960 947 942 950
T. Steel Ord. (230) 229 227 226 228 227 228 227 226/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170) 170/8 169/12
Bellapur (146/4) 146 145
B. Steam (222/8) 222/8
B. Burma (517/8) 518 516 512 513

100	Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	715 0
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 8
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2-5-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	41 8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	950 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	226 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	300 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145 0
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	355 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	222 8
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	513 2
50	Do County (Rs. 8)	178 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-4-6
50	B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	92 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	131 14
50	I. Invest Trust	40 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30	Premier Con (Rs 2-15)	62 0
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con 2nd	90 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 3.

Fair Rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1938

Congress Position Vindicated

Orissa Governor Cancels Leave

UNSTABLE POLITICAL SITUATION

Congress President Welcomes Decision: Crisis Averted

The last minute decision of the Governor of Orissa to cancel his departure on leave and the consequent dropping of the original plan to appoint Mr. J. B. Dain as the Acting Governor have eased a situation that threatened to develop into a grave political crisis in the province with possible ramifications in other Congress governed provinces.

INSTABILITY OF SITUATION

In the course of a communication issued by the Secretary to the Governor it is announced that Sir John Hubback has now cancelled his leave in view of "the instability of the political situation which he would be bound to leave his successor".

CONGRESS VINDICATED

This announcement, apart from easing a delicate situation vindicates the stand taken up by the Orissa Ministry that a subordinate to it should not be made to preside over them and sit in judgment over their policies and actions.

EFFECT OF DECISION

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, commenting on this says that "the decision just made by Sir John Hubback will have a far-reaching effect in creating a tradition of correct constitutional practice in the country."

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

PURI, May 4.

The following communique has been issued by the Secretary to the Governor of Orissa:

In view of the instability of the political situation which he would be bound to leave to his successor, His Excellency the Governor of Orissa does not feel justified in proceeding with his original plan and considers that he has in the interests of the province no option but to ask for the cancellation of the leave granted to him. The Secretary of State has acceded to his request with the concurrence of the Governor-General.—A.P.

GOVERNOR'S TRUNK CALL TO PREMIER

CUTTACK, May 4.

While after two hours consultation with his colleagues the Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das, had boarded his car to go to Puri to tender the resignation of his Ministry to His Excellency Sir John Hubback, there was a trunk call for him from His Excellency from Puri.

Responding to the call the Premier was told by Sir John Hubback that he need not proceed to Puri and His Excellency was issuing a communique on the situation in the course of the day, possibly meaning thereby cancellation of his leave.

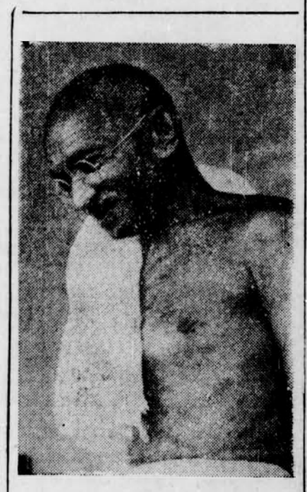
The Premier, however, is proceeding to Puri to meet the Governor at 1 p.m. just to consult him about the statement which Mr. Das is expected to make in the Assembly this afternoon as to how the impasse ended.—A.P.

BOMBAY WELCOMES DECISION

BOMBAY, May 4.

General satisfaction is expressed in Congress and political circles in the city at the decision of Sir John Hubback to cancel his leave.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, who had been in touch with Orissa, expressed satisfaction at the turn of events.—A.P.



MAHATMA GANDHI UNDER WHOSE LEADERSHIP THE CONGRESS HAS SCORED ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

PREMIER'S TELEGRAM TO SARDAR

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-committee has just received a telegram from Premier Biswanath Das of Orissa informing him of the Governor's decision to cancel his leave to avert a ministerial crisis in Orissa.

It is understood Premier Biswanath Das has also telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi and informed him about Governor's cancellation of his leave.—A. P.

CORRECT CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

CALCUTTA: May 4.

"The news I have just received to the effect that Sir John Hubback has had his leave cancelled, will bring satisfaction in every quarter," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, in an interview.

"That was the wisest course for the British Government to take in the Ministerial crisis was to be averted. Congressmen all over the country will naturally feel happy that the principle for which the Orissa Ministry stood has at last been vindicated.

"By giving in to a popular demand of this sort the Government in my opinion have gained in prestige and I am glad that a sense of false prestige on their part did not stand in the way of a satisfactory solution. The decision just made by Sir John Hubback will have a far-reaching effect in creating a tradition of correct constitutional practice in this country."

MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following telegram to

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

SETBACK TO KARACHI

Western Command To Be Replaced By Western Ditsrict With Hq. At Quetta

KARACHI, May 4.

The decision of the Government of India to replace the Western Command by the Western District, with Headquarters at Quetta, which means the shifting of a large number of European population from Karachi, has caused some sort of concern amongst businessmen of Karachi.

The loss is calculated in the neighbourhood of half a million rupees per annum worth of business to shopkeepers and landlords.

The land boom, which Karachi experienced during their stay, will now receive a setback And hundreds of bearers and household servants are likely to be rendered out of employment.—United Press

FRESH LUCKNOW ARRESTS

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Nine Sunnis have been arrested to-night under Section 144 promulgated on April 22 in connection with Sunni-Shia Riot.

Those arrested were going out shouting slogans and demanding release of Abdul Shakur.—A.P.

Curfew Order To Be Extended?

LUCKNOW, May 4.

It is believed Curfew Order which expires on May 7 will be extended for another week in view of "Barawafat", also because certain 'tazia' processions have yet to be taken out.—A.P.

PREMIER DAS SEES GOVERNOR

CUTTACK, May 4.

The Premier of Orissa, Mr. Biswanath Das returned to Cuttack in the evening from Puri after having a ten minute interview with His Excellency the Governor Sir John Hubback following cancellation of his leave this morning.

It is understood that Sir John is not keeping good health and if the condition of his health does not improve, he may have to go on leave in the near future.—A.P.

Kisan Relief Measures In Hyderabad

Nizam Gives Assent To Plans For Debt Reconciliation.

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, May 4.

In order to start various measures as soon as possible to relieve agriculturists and ryots of Hyderabad State, which the Nizam's Government had very recently decided to introduce as a temporary measure providing for the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards, compulsory registration and licensing of money-lenders and limiting rates of interest in future, and for the establishment of Hyderabad Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks, has, I understand, received Nizam's sanctions.

By the assent of the Nizam, all the above measures will come into force on May 2. These measures have been published in the Hyderabad State Gazette in the form of regulations.

It is stated that special instructions have been given to ensure early enactment to these regulations as laws during the course of next year by the Legislative Council. According to the present arrangements these regulations will be in force for a brief period.

The Usurious Loans Regulation, which was enforced in 1933 and whose time operation had expired, has been further extended by the permission of Nizam.

"VANDE MATARAM" PROBLEM SOLVED

Hindu And Muslim Leader's Successful Negotiations

CHAPRA, May 4.

As a result of consultations among prominent Hindu and Muslim representatives of the town, following points of agreement have been reached in connection with the singing of the Vande-Mataram song in the local schools:

1. The Hindu students may sing Vande Mataram and the Muslim students will sing Sir Mahomed Iqbal's famous poem "Hindustan Hamare etc" simultaneously in the school premises before school hours.

2. The prayer should be conducted under the guidance and in the presence of two teachers, one Hindu and the other Muslim, between 6-30 a. m. and 6-40 a. m. Places of the prayer should be fixed by the teachers concerned with the consultation of the Headmaster.

3. During school hours strict discipline should be maintained among the students and all possible measures, should be taken to develop sense of mutual toleration.—United Press.

SATTA GAMBLING IN SUBURBS

Questions In Bombay Assembly

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health denied that racial discrimination is observed in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay in giving medical assistance to patients replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabwala in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

He also denied that the dressing of wounds of Indian patients was done by ward boys while that of European patients was done by professional nurses. It was not a fact that the Senior nurse prohibits Junior nurses from dressing wounds of Indian patients. No complaints had been received about the members of the staff having received bribes.

The same minister replying to Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale stated that the Bombay Government considered that the Defence Department resolution of the Government of India dated 25th March, 1937, regarding reservation of posts to officers of the Indian Medical Service, had no statutory force. The question whether services of any officers not occupying the posts reserved for Indian Medical Service Officers should be replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, would be examined by the Government, after the Secretary of State for India made rules regarding reserved posts under Section 246 (1) of the Government of India Act.

Replying to further questions the Minister stated that there was no I.M.S. officer in the Province, who was not permanent in the Civil employ on 1st April, 1937 but had since been confirmed after 2 years service, in the civil employ. There were 11 Officers of the Indian Medical Service serving in the Province, who were confirmed in the Civil Employ before the date of the 1928 scheme for reservation of posts for I.M.S. officers.

SUTTA IN SUBURBS

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabwala stated that none had been deported from the City of Bombay since the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Act of 1929 came into operation because the Act did not provide for deportation.

Government were aware of a general complaint that Sutta Gambling goes on in the Suburbs of Bandra, Khar, Kurla and other places. In these Suburbs 178 persons were prosecuted for Sutta Gambling in 1937. Out of them 154 were convicted, 9 were acquitted and cases against 14 were pending. One from them turned an approver.

It was probable that externees from the City of Bombay were hired by Suttebas in the Suburbs. Government received a telegram in October last purporting to be from the residents of Khar protesting against the police inaction in dealing with mavalis and Sutta evil. Government made enquiries into the matter and were satisfied that the allegations were not true.

"No Colleges are maintained by Government for the promotion of culture of any particular section of the community" stated Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker He added that the assumption that the Ismail College at Andheri was maintained by Government for the promotion of culture of a particular section of the community was not correct. The College was established through private generosity for the promotion of higher education among Mahomedans and although preference was shown to Mahomedans the College was open to all communities. The College was intended to provide an all round University education and taught Pass and Honours courses in English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu and History and Economics. Pass courses in Sanskrit, Mathematics and Philosophy and Science course upto the Intermediate stage.

PROSTITUTION IN CITY.

Replying to Mr S. H. Jhabvala, the Home Minister stated that it was true that prostitutes occupied quarters in buildings which were tenanted by responsible persons in the City of Bombay The reason for this was that with the enforcement of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1930, which made brothel keeping illegal, brothels which existed previously closed down, and some of the prostitutes were served with notices by the Commissioner of Police. The result was that prostitutes scattered all over the city including respectable areas, where they carry on their business in a clandestine manner. Government had no intention of replanning the areas at present occupied by prostitutes in view of the changing residential conditions in the city.

Mr. Jhabvala asked if in the interest of public safety, Government had considered the advisability of compelling the prostitutes to shift to places hitherto unoccupied by the general public.

The Home Minister replied "the prostitutes are free under the law to reside in any part of the city and it is not considered advisable to segregate them to any one locality" The places between Golpitha and Grant Road occupied by prostitutes were not "brothels" within the meaning of the Act. They were single room tenements, each occupied by one prostitute. It was not desirable to remove them from this area as the probable result would be to drive them to more respectable localities.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

"The consumption of both country and foreign spirits had considerably decreased during the last 15 years, stated Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Excise Minister in reply to a question by Mr. D. W. Raut.

Replying further questions the Minister stated that in the Town and Island of Bombay 231 country spirit licenses and 176 foreign liquor licences had been given. In addition to the above there were 507 licences given for the sale of rectified spirit, medicated wine, essences, etc., which were technically "foreign liquor" but were not used as beverages. There were also 54 Club and Canteen given licences but these were not open to the public. Country liquor licences were disposed off by auction. The risk of blackmail was inherent in any system of auction but any complaints about the bonafides of a bidder received the careful attention of the Collector who had the right to exclude bogus bidders from the auction.

Replying to further questions the Minister added that Government were not aware that the location of foreign liquor shops in mill areas gave additional temptation to the poverty stricken people, ultimately leading to their ruin. Government did not propose at present to alter the present arrangements for the dis-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

AS DONAVAN FALLS THE CAR EXPLODES!
---AND FIRE, STARTED BY THE EXPLODED GRENADE, EATS TOWARD THE REAR OF THE CAR----
BOOM!
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved
IT TOUCHES OFF THE GAS-TANK---
LYMAN ANDERSON
THE GAS TRICKLES TOWARD DONAVAN! AS WADE STARTS FORWARD A TONGUE OF FLAME LICKS TOWARD THE STILL FIGURE!

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